

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

GRAND LODGE

OF

Ancient Free and Accepted Masons

OF MINNESOTA,

AT ITS

TWENTIETH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION,

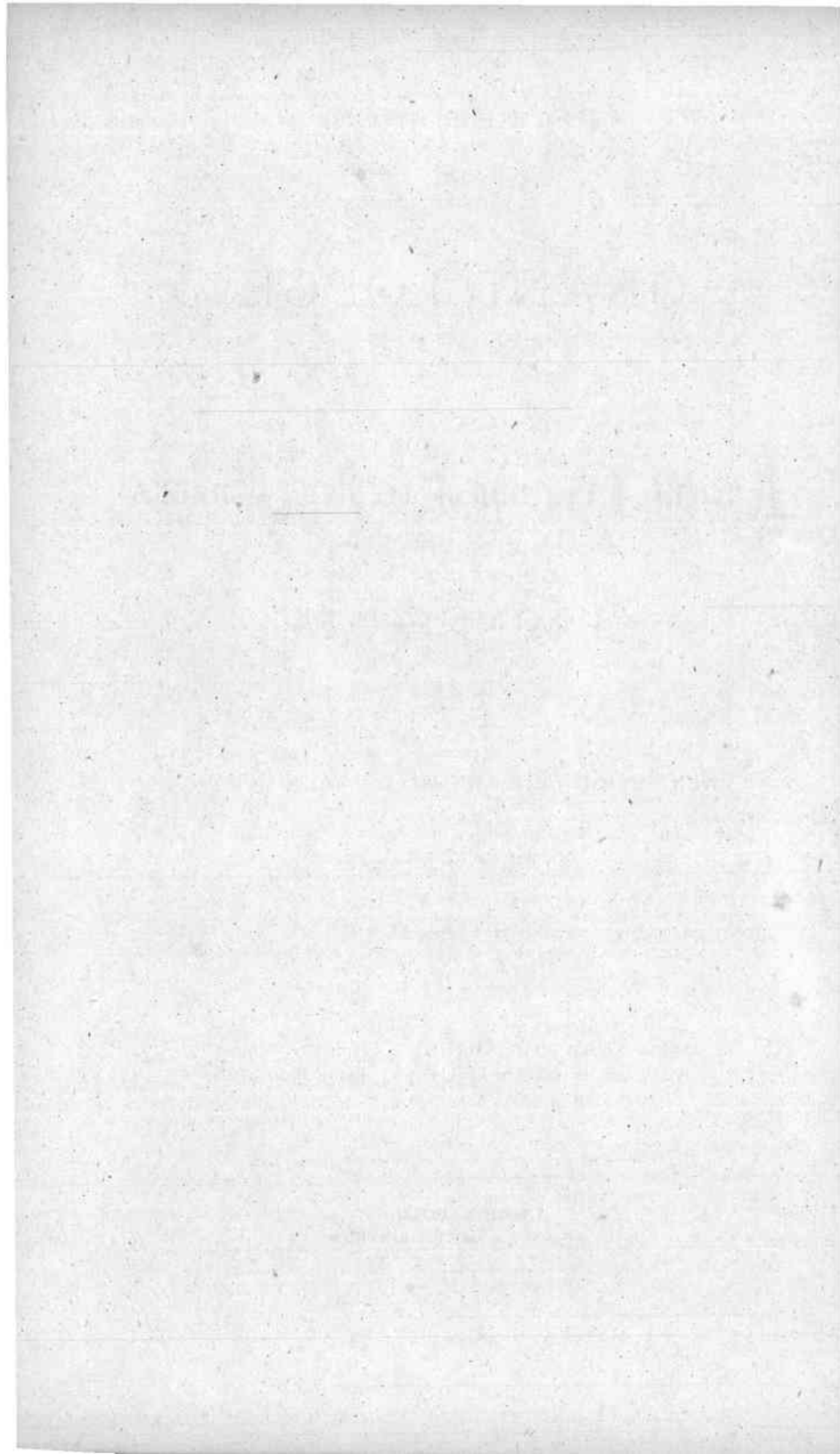
IN THE CITY OF ST. PAUL,

Commencing January 14, A. D. 1873, A. L. 5873.

M. W. CHAS. GRISWOLD, G. M., Red Wing.
R. W. E. D. B. PORTER, G. S., Saint Paul.

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1873.



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Grand Lodge Ancient Free and Accepted Masons,

OF MINNESOTA,

AT ITS TWENTIETH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION, HELD IN MASONIC
HALL IN THE CITY OF ST. PAUL, COMMENCING JANUARY 14TH, A. D. 1873,
A. L. 5873.

FIRST DAY.

At 12 o'clock m., Most Worshipful Grove B. Cooley, Grand
Master, opened a Master Masons'  in due form.

M. W. GROVE B. COOLEY, Grand Master.
J. P. POND as G. S. W.
E. P. BARNUM, G. J. W.
L. W. COLLINS as G. Treas.
WILLIAM S. COMBS, G. Secy.
DWIGHT M. BALDWIN, G. S. D.
J. L. POWER, G. J. D.
A. RICHARDSON, G. Tiler.

The Grand Secretary was directed to call the roll of , when
55 subordinate  were found represented.

The representatives from a constitutional number of  being
present, the Most Worshipful Grand  of the Ancient and Hon-
orable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Minnesota, was
opened in ample form.

Bro. A. E. Ames, P. G. M., introduced M. W. Bros. J. J.
Hall and N. P. Langford, Past Grand Masters of Montana, who
were received with Grand Honors.

The committee reported the following as present and entitled to seats :

M. W. Grove B. Cooley, Grand Master.
R. W. Chas. Griswold, Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. J. P. Pond as Grand Senior Warden.
R. W. E. P. Barnum, Grand Junior Warden.
R. W. Geo. L. Otis, Grand Treasurer.
R. W. William S. Combs, Grand Sec'y.
M. W. A. E. Ames as Grand Chaplain.
W. L. Z. Rogers, Grand Marshal.
W. H. N. Smith, Grand Sword Bearer.
W. H. A. Corey as Grand Standard Bearer.
W. D. M. Baldwin, Grand Senior Deacon.
W. J. L. Powers, Grand Junior Deacon.
W. John H. Noble as Grand Pursuivant.
W. O. W. Waldo, Grand Senior Steward.
W. Bradley P. Cheney, Grand Junior Steward.
W. A. Richardson, Grand Tiler.

M. W. A. E. Ames, Past Grand Master.
M. W. A. T. C. Pierson, Past Grand Master.
M. W. C. W. Nash, Past Grand Master.
R. W. A. Goodrich, Past Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. D. B. Loomis, Past Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. L. E. Thompson, Past Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. Samuel E. Adams, Past Grand Senior Warden.
R. W. S. R. Merrill, Past Grand Senior Warden.
R. W. E. D. B. Porter, Past Grand Senior Warden.
R. W. Wm. Lee, Past Grand Junior Warden.
R. W. A. C. Smith, Past Grand Junior Warden.
R. W. Fred. Joss, Past Grand Junior Warden.
R. W. J. W. Morford, Past Grand Junior Warden.

St. Johns, No. 1.—E. A. Folsom, Worshipful Master.
Hugh Hall, Senior Warden.
E. W. Durant, proxy for Junior Warden.

Cataract, No. 2.—Fred. L. Smith, Worshipful Master.
Thos. J. Tuttle, Senior Warden.
Geo. A. Morse, Junior Warden.

St. Paul, No. 3.—W. H. Grant, proxy for Worshipful Master.
J. C. Morrison, Senior Warden.
A. Moore, Jr., Junior Warden.

Hennepin, No. 4.—A. A. Ames, Worshipful Master.
S. B. Loye, Senior Warden.
W. A. Spalding, Junior Warden.

Ancient Land Mark, No. 5.—B. F. Wright, Worshipful Master.
J. P. Pond, proxy for Senior Warden.
H. Burningham, Junior Warden.

Dakota, No. 7.—C. O. Ball, Worshipful Master.
Peter Scott, Senior Warden.
R. J. Marvin, proxy for Junior Warden.

Red Wing, No 8.—L. R. Wellman, Worshipful Master.
L. A. Hancock, Senior Warden.
F. B. Howe, Junior Warden.

each other as brethren. Let us look to Him for wisdom to guide us in our deliberations. "For He is good, for His mercy endureth forever."

Brethren, one year ago you placed in my hands the gavel of the Grand East; by your kind partiality I was elected to preside over the Craft of this Jurisdiction. How well I have filled this responsible and honorable position you must be the judge. The station was unsought, unsolicited by me, and one that I did not feel myself competent to fill with that ability and dignity which has ever characterized my predecessors, and which is becoming the head of the Mystic Builders of this State. I entered upon the discharge of the duties with fear and trembling, feeling that I must come far short of meeting the expectations of my more wise and experienced brethren. It becomes my duty, at this time, to give you an account of my stewardship; this I shall do as briefly as possible, and trust to your forbearance to extenuate any shortcomings. As a rule it may be said that the Masonic year has been one of prosperity among the Fraternity of this Jurisdiction; a commendable degree of harmony prevails, and the ☐ are working together in unison, for the accomplishment of the high and holy mission of the Order. They have rapidly increased in strength and numbers. Nothing has occurred requiring executive interference, and no contentions have arisen, save "that of who can best work and best agree."

DISPENSATIONS GRANTED TO LODGES, U. D.

The northern and western portions of our State have been developed with unexampled rapidity. The extensive railroad system has been rapidly pressed toward completion. The railroad and private enterprise are opening up a vast territory, that but a short time since was uninhabited; towns and villages have sprung up almost as by magic. The Church, the School-house, and the ☐ must needs follow on with equal step, each in its own sphere, to administer to the religious, the intelligent, and the fraternal wants of noble men. Large accessions have been made to our numbers, rendering an increase of ☐ necessary. In giving dispensations for new ☐, I have endeavored to be careful not to grant them, unless the brethren petitioning therefor had secured an appropriate lodge room, and had sufficient strength to sustain themselves successfully, or when the establishing of a new ☐ would be to the injury of a neighboring one. During the year, I have granted nine dispensations for the organization of new ☐, all provisions of the Constitution having been complied with:

To C. C. Purdy, as W. M., and a requisite number of brethren to form and open a ☐ at Windom, to be named "Prudence" ☐.

To A. Warden, as W. M., and a requisite number of brethren to form and open a ☐ at New Ulm, to be named "Charity" ☐.

To S. A. Terwilliger, as W. M., and a requisite number of brethren to form and open a ☐ at Fergus Falls, to be named "Corner Stone" ☐.

To J. N. Porter, as W. M., and a requisite number of brethren to form and open a lodge at Montevideo, to be named "Sunset" ☐.

To Bro. Charles P. Thayer, as W. M., and a requisite number of brethren, to form and open a ☐ at Brainerd, to be named "Aurora" ☐.

To B. A. Mann, as W. M., and a requisite number of brethren to form and open a ☐ at Lanesboro, Fillmore County, to be named "Lebanon" ☐.

To Benjamin Barge, as W. M., and a requisite number of brethren, to form and open a ☐ at Lake Crystal, Blue Earth County, to be named "Bethel" Lodge.

To John H. Brown, as W. M., and a requisite number of brethren, to form and open a ☐ at Willmar, Kandiyohi County, to be named "Sharon" ☐.

I have received other petitions praying for dispensations, but have refused to grant them for what I deemed good and satisfactory reasons.

The returns and work of these new ☐ will, in all probability, be

brought up to this Grand Communication for your examination, which, I trust, will be found correct, and entitle them to charters.

All the [] to which charters were granted at the last Grand Communication, have been constituted, and the officers for the same duly installed, either by myself or by my proxy.

GRAND LECTURER AND VISITOR.

At your last Communication you adopted the Report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred that part of the Grand Master's address relating to Grand Lecturer and Visitor, recommending the same rule and resolution adopted at your Annual Communication commencing January 10th, 1871. In compliance with this resolution I reappointed W. Bro. C. N. Daniels, Grand Lecturer and Visitor. This officer has made no visitations to Subordinate [] during the year, at the expense of the Grand [], owing to the financial condition of the Treasury. I did not deem it expedient to fix his compensation, with a promise to pay out of Grand [] funds. Those [] that most needed and desired instruction, were the least accessible, and generally the least able to remunerate the Grand Lecturer and Visitor for his services. The result has been, that but very few visits have been made by that officer; something ought to be done to remedy this difficulty. We cannot expect to maintain uniformity of work within this Jurisdiction, without some more thorough and effective system of instruction. I would, therefore, commend this matter to your careful consideration.

DECISIONS.

During the past year I have received a large number of communications from [] in this Jurisdiction relating to questions of Masonic law and usage, all of which I have answered, when emanating from the proper source, viz: The Master of the [], or the Secretary, by order of the Master. The large majority of answers solicited were to questions that have been heretofore decided in the proceedings of this Grand [].

I only submit for your consideration the following decisions made by me during the past year, as important:

Question 1st. Can a brother, a member of a [], object to the advancement of a brother who has taken the E. A. or F. C. degree, and must the W. M. allow the objections without a statement of the reasons why he objects?

Answer: Yes.

Question 2d. Can a member of the [] object to the conferring the E. A. degree upon a person who has been elected, and must the W. M. allow the objection to be valid without a statement of the reason?

Answer: Yes.

Question 3d. Charges are preferred against a brother, he is tried and found guilty of un-Masonic conduct, and the penalty voted by the [] is "reprimand." Has the brother the right of appeal to the Grand []?

Answer: Yes.

Question 4th. A candidate has received the E. A. and F. C. degrees in a [], when for the first time it is ascertained that he is very illiterate, in fact, can not read and write, not even sufficiently to write his own name, a brother objects to his advancement for that reason. Is the W. M. justified in entertaining the objection?

Answer: Yes. But the [], in that case, have committed a wrong, while the candidate may be entirely free from blame. The committee to whom was referred his petition, were very derelict in duty, in reporting favorably, or, in fact, in making any report at all without first ascertaining, by the most careful investigation, whether the candidate was or was not "*worthy and well qualified*." If he can not read and write he is not "*well qualified*," however "*worthy*" he may be. If a man lives in this age of popular education until he arrives at the age of twenty-one years without learning to read and write, he is not fit material for our *Mystic Temple*. He must certainly be a drone in the hive.

Question 5th. A section of a By-Law of a Subordinate [], reads as

follows: "No member who shall be in arrears for dues for three months shall be eligible to office, or be entitled to vote at any election of officers of the []". At the election of officers of the [] there were thirty-three votes cast for Master. Bro. S— received seventeen and Bro. G— sixteen votes; Bro. S— was declared elected and was installed as Master of the [] the same evening. Two of the brethren who voted for Bro. S— were more than three months in arrears for dues. Is Bro. S— legally the Master of the Lodge?

Answer: Yes.

Question 6th. If a Mason residing within the jurisdiction of a [], but not a member thereof, is guilty of unmasonic conduct, must that [] take notice thereof and prefer charges?

Answer: Yes. Each [] is responsible for the conduct of all Masons within its jurisdiction.

Question 7th. A brother is in arrears for dues to his [] for more than one year; the J.: W.: of the [] is not present at the regular Communication of the []; the W.: M.: orders the S.: W.: to prefer charges against the delinquent brother. It is proper for the S.: W.: to prefer the charges?

Answer: Yes. The W.: M.: may order either the J.: W.: or any other brother to prefer the charges, if he sees fit so to do.

Question 8th. A brother is elected W.: M.: of a [] who has lost his left arm, the same having been amputated near the shoulder. Is he eligible and should he be installed?

Answer: Yes. If he is otherwise eligible to the position, the fact of his having only one arm does not disqualify him. Should he find himself physically incompetent to perform any of the duties devolving upon him as Master of the [], he may call to his assistance a Past Master or Warden, or any other brother.

GRAND ORIENT OF BRAZIL, VALLEY OF LAVARIDO.

Among the many circulars received by me during the past year, is one from D'Alex F. Do Amaral, Grand Secretary of the Grand Orient of Brazil, valley of Lavarido; asking to be recognized by this Grand [] as a justly and regularly formed Masonic Grand Body, in the territory named. We are aware that there is more or less of political propagandism prevailing in nearly all of the bodies styling themselves Grand Orients in South America, and we should not be too free in acknowledging them. "Go slow" is a safe maxim to follow in Masonry. I therefore submit the papers in this case and recommend that the matter be referred to a committee who will carefully inquire into the regularity of that body, and ascertain whether or not it is without doubt actually Masonic and entitled to be recognized as such.

GRAND LODGE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

I am also in receipt of a petition from the Grand [] of British Columbia, expressing a sincere wish to meet with a cordial and fraternal recognition of the M.: W.: Grand [] of Minnesota, which I submit to you and recommend that it be referred to the appropriate committee.

GRAND LODGE OF UTAH.

I have received a petition from the Grand [] of Utah asking for Masonic recognition at your hands. I therefore recommend that the petition be referred to the appropriate committee.

GRAND LODGE OF LOUISIANA.

I received, some time last spring, a circular signed by Samuel M. Todd, Grand Master of Louisiana, showing the action taken by the Grand [] of the State of Louisiana, at its Annual Communication of this year, upon the subject of its relations with foreign Grand Bodies of Masons, and requesting that the matter be referred to this Grand [], and that it obtain prompt action. I therefore submit the same, and would recommend that the whole matter be referred to the committee on Masonic jurisprudence.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN H. BEAN AND GEORGE DOWNES.

On the 5th day of November last, I received a communication from Bro. I. B. Cummings, W. M. of Winona ☐, No. 18; That one John H. Bean, and one George Downes, both of Winona, were pretending to communicate the degrees of Masonry to any one who would pay them a small sum of money. This man Bean is the same impostor referred to by the Grand Master of Massachusetts, in the following circular issued by him, February 8th, 1872.

GRAND ☐ OF MASSACHUSETTS, }
 GRAND MASTER'S OFFICE, }
 Boston, Feb. 8th, 1872. }

To the Worshipful Masters of Lodges throughout our Jurisdiction:

Whereas, it has been reported to us that in several instances, ☐ in this Jurisdiction have been visited by persons not members of the Fraternity, it is hereby ordered that no one be admitted into any of our ☐ who is not known to be a Mason in good and regular standing, unless he is vouched for by some well known brother, or produces the certificate of some Grand ☐, and passes a strict examination.

Masters of ☐ are enjoined to enforce this regulation strictly, and to caution the brethren that in order to vouch for any one, it is necessary to have sat in a ☐ with him, and to be able to tell the degree upon which the ☐ was working at the time.

As an additional safeguard, it is recommended that each ☐ keep a Visitors' Book, and require every visitor to register his name before entering the ☐. You are specially cautioned not to admit the following named spurious Masons, to wit:

John H. Bean, who resides at 93 Leverett street, Boston; George Downes and Asa Smith, both of whom are employed in a provision store, No. 66 Leverett street, Boston. The first named impostor pretends to communicate the degrees in Freemasonry to any one who will pay him a small amount of money. The other two have received their information from him. Too great care cannot be exercised to shut out such pretenders.

Very truly and fraternally yours,

SERENO D. NICKERSON,
 Grand Master.

It seems that this Bean visited some of the best ☐ in Boston, last winter, claiming to be a member of Winona ☐, No. 18, in this Jurisdiction. This statement, however, on the part of Bean, was untrue; as he had never seen the inside of Winona ☐, and was well known to the brethren as an impostor. I call your attention to this matter, in order that, if necessary, to prevent the admission of such impostors, you may multiply the safeguards. Masters of lodges should be particularly careful in the appointments of committees to examine visiting brethren, and appoint those only who are thoroughly competent to perform that very important duty.

ACCOUNT OF P. G. M. NASH.

At the last session of this Grand Lodge, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved that Past Grand Master C. W. Nash be authorized to draw on the G. T. for all expenses incurred by him in his official capacity as G. M."

And immediately after the close of the session, Bro. Nash presented his account, and requested the warrants of the Grand ☐ for the amount. There being no funds in the Grand Treasury sufficient to pay Bro. Nash his account still remains unsettled. It covers a series of five years, the whole time he was G. M., and averages about \$500 a year; after giving credit for the amount received by him from the Grand ☐, the balance of his claim amounts to about \$1800. This matter, in justice to Bro. Nash, ought to have been adjusted and paid long before; but as it has not been settled, I would commend it to your careful consideration.

FINANCE.

I have a few words to say upon the subject of Finance. While you are exerting your best efforts to elevate the tone and moral standing of the Fraternity, you must not forget that your finances are of no less importance; to be useful as a body, you must be prosperous, and to be prosperous you must be free from debt; and to be free from debt you must increase your revenues or retrench your expenses. The total amount received from subordinate [] for dues, was three thousand six hundred seventy eight and fifty one-hundredths dollars, and of this amount, the sum of two thousand one hundred sixty-eight and eighty one-hundredths dollars was drawn out by the representatives for mileage and per diem; leaving only the sum of fifteen hundred dollars to defray the other expenses of the Grand []. This amount was nearly all drawn out before the close of the session, so there has been no money in the Treasury during the year. This evil must, in some way, be remedied. I would say, that in my opinion, the communications of this Grand Body are sometimes unnecessarily prolonged. It seems to me that you might do your work, and do it well, in less time than four days, the time consumed at your last session. If the committees act promptly and efficiently, and the brethren remember that "*time is money*," and look to it that none is frittered away in idle legislation that is of no benefit whatever to the craft, there is no good reason why you may not finish your labors in three days, at least. While you should not neglect to leave those things undone that ought to be done, yet you should be extremely careful not to do those things that ought not to be done. I would commend to your wisdom, whether or not, in view of the financial condition of your Treasury, you had not better limit the per diem of the members to two days' attendance. If you find it necessary to prolong the session beyond that time, the brethren are of too generous disposition not to be willing to contribute the balance of the time, without compensation from the Grand [] funds.

DISPENSATIONS TO RECEIVE PETITIONS.

During the year I have received a large number of applications for dispensation to receive and act upon the petitions of applicants for the degrees, who have not resided the required time within the jurisdiction of the respective subordinate []. All these applications I have refused, deeming it unwise to lessen the time established by the rule prescribed by the Grand []. At this time, when Masonry is more popular than at any former period of its history, we should certainly be extremely cautious how we decrease any of our safeguards, for it is on account of its great popularity that we have very much to fear. The higher our Temple rises, the grander its proportions, and the broader its area, the more numerous the offers of unfit and damaging material; better that one hundred blocks should be rejected, and for a season cast among the rubbish, than that one bad one should find a place in its mystic walls.

OFFICIAL VISITATIONS.

During the year I have visited quite a number of the Subordinate [], and found most of them in a prosperous and flourishing condition, and in safe and comfortable [] rooms for their meetings. I have been much gratified to find the brethren endeavoring to elevate the moral standing of their [], and striving to be living examples of the great tenets of our Order.

My official visitations have been necessarily limited mostly to such [] as required my presence to correct some irregularity, or under special invitations to dedicate a Masonic Hall and install the officers of the []. Since our last Annual Communication, I have attended the dedication of two new Masonic halls, that of Palestine [], No. 79, at Duluth, and that of Red Wing [], No. 8, at Red Wing. At the first named, I was assisted by M. W. P. G. M., C. W. Nash, R. W. D. G. M., R. A. Jones, R. W., W. S. Combs, G. S., and a host of other leading Masons from different parts of the State. At the last named, I was assisted by R. W. P. S. G. W., S. R. Merrill, R. W. P. S. G. W., E. D. B. Porter, Bro.

J. P. Pond, and many others. Both these halls are spacious, well arranged, elegantly furnished, and rank among the first in the State, and are sure indications of the zeal of brethren at Duluth and Red Wing, and of the peace, harmony and prosperity of their Masonic labors. In Duluth and Red Wing Masonry is certainly progressive. We commend the zeal of the brethren of these [] and hope and trust it will meet with the most ample recompense. "May brotherly love prevail, and every moral and social virtue cement them."

CONCLUSION.

Brethren, many of you are Masons of age and experience, who have "borne the heat and burden of the day," and have stood by the principles of the order in sunshine and storm, and I hardly feel that it is becoming in me to presume to proffer to you counsel and advice. But the Craft are to be taught by "line upon line and precept upon precept," and you will permit me, in closing, to admonish you to guard well the avenues of our temple. The great and increasing prosperity and popularity of Masonry draws many to the vestibules of our halls, who are anxious to bow at our altars.

Prosperity is wonderfully attractive. The lightest vanity will gravitate to the popular side. The basest scoundrel will ally himself to the winning party if permitted. Thence it becomes us, that we "guard well the outer door," that we scrutinize well the character of those who seek admittance. "Quality, not quantity" is the motto of Masonry, for numbers count but little against weight of character.

We should be extremely careful that none are admitted except such as "worthy and well qualified." While we should not be rash in rejecting, yet we should be *very* cautious in receiving. We should remember that *black balls* are for use as well as *white*, and that we should not be too sparing in their use. We have nothing to fear from the crusades of our open enemies, but very much to fear from those who are brought to our portals, actuated by our popularity and influence, and not by an intelligent appreciation or love of our principles, who are not primarily prepared to become Masons, but hope and expect to profit by being known and recognized as such.

Brethren, I have thus hastily and imperfectly given you an account of my official labors for the past year, and called your attention to such matters as I deemed necessary to be brought to your notice. This I have done very imperfectly, and in a manner very unsatisfactory to myself. The time I had allotted to the preparing of the customary Grand Master's address, has been broken in upon and consumed by the pressure of business in my profession which I could not set aside. I therefore submit to you such as I have written; "Would it were worthier." I thank you, brethren, for the high honor conferred upon me, and for the kind aid and support I have ever received from you; may the blessings of the Infinite One be continually poured out upon you; may His gracious Spirit smile upon you, and give an upright tendency to all of your legislative actions; may the business of this, the Twentieth Grand Annual Communication of the M. W. The Grand [] of Minnesota, be conducted in that true spirit of Brotherly Love and Charity, that each one of you may truly feel, "How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

G. B. COOLEY, Grand Master.

Bro. A. C. Smith moved the reference of the M. W. Grand Master's address to a special committee of three, for reference:

Bros. A. C. Smith, F. A. Noble and L. Z. Rogers were appointed.

M. W. G. B. Cooley announced the following appointments of committees:

On Visiting Brethren.—Bros. A. A. Ames and L. R. Hall.

On Ancient Landmarks.—Bros. A. C. Smith, D. B. Loomis, and J. W. Morford.

On Unfinished Business.—Bros. E. M. Bloomer, C. O. Ball, and R. H. Rose.

On Masonic Jurisprudence.—Bros. L. E. Thompson, C. W. Nash,* and J. R. Jones.

On Appeals and Grievances.—Bros. W. H. Grant, W. J. Parsons, A. W. Bangs, J. A. Garvie and L. W. Collins.

On Returns of Lodges.—Bros. C. N. Daniels, W. S. Combs, and E. D. B. Porter.

On Lodges under Dispensation.—Bros. W. W. Scott, J. H. Noble, and W. R. Wells.

On Grand Secretary and Treasurer's Accounts.—Brs. E. W. Durant, A. L. Porter, and Fred. L. Smith.

Bro. C. W. Nash offered the following resolution, which was adopted and referred to Bros. C. W. Nash, D. M. Baldwin, and Thos. C. Shapleigh.

Resolved—That a committee of three be appointed to investigate the financial affairs of this Most Worshipful Grand [] from its organization, to wit, from the 23d day of February, 1853, when the first convention for the formation of a Grand [] of A. F. & A. M. convened, to include the present session; that said committee are authorized and empowered to summon all necessary witnesses before said committee as said committee may require, and have access to all original records and papers on file belonging to this Grand [], and all documents, papers and records in the possession of any present or past Grand officers or past or present members of this Grand Body, belonging to this Grand []; and that said committee report at this session.

Bro. A. C. Smith from the committee on apportioning the M. W. Grand Master's address, presented the following report, which was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand [] of Minnesota:

Your committee on the address of the M. W. the Grand Master, for reference, respectfully report and recommend:

That so much thereof as refers to Dispensations and [] under dispensation, be referred to the Committee on [] U. D.;

That so much as relates to the Grand Lecturer and Visitor be referred to the Committee on Ancient Landmarks.

*NOTE.—M. W. Grand Master Griswold understood certain remarks made by P. G. M. Nash, in Grand Lodge, as a withdrawal from the Grand Lodge, and a virtual refusal to serve on this and another important committee. He therefore wrote me under date of Jan. 31, 1873, that "as he (Nash) has been appointed on important committees whose action may be embarrassed for want of numbers, you will therefore announce in the printed proceedings the appointment, in his place, of Bro. A. C. Smith on the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, and of Bro. L. W. Collins on committee appointed to investigate finances of Grand Lodge. You will also inform the above named brethren of their appointment."

E. D. B. PORTER, *Grand Sec'y.*

That so much as refers to the Grand Master's decisions during the past year be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence;

That so much as refers to the Grand Orient of Brazil, the Grand ☐ of British Columbia, Utah, and Louisiana be referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence;

That so much as refers to spurious Masons be referred to the Committee on Examination of Visiting Brethren;

That so much as refers to the finances of the Grand ☐ be referred to a select committee of three;

That so much as refers to the claim of P. G. M. C. W. Nash, be referred to a special committee of three.

A. C. SMITH,
F. A. NOBLE, } Committee.
L. Z. ROGERS.

M. W. G. B. Cooley, appointed as the special Committee on Finances of the Grand ☐, Bros. Fred. Joss, L. Z. Rogers, and E. M. Broughton; on the claim of P. G. M. C. W. Nash, Bros. S. E. Adams, C. N. Daniels and A. Goodrich.

R. W. Bro. C. N. Daniels, Grand Lecturer and Visitor, presented his annual report, which was referred to the Committee on ☐ U. D.

Bro. E. D. B. Porter, Chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution, presented the following report:

To the M. W. Grand ☐ of Minnesota:

As Chairman of Committee on Revision of the Constitution of the Grand ☐ of Minnesota, I beg leave to submit the following statement and report:

By direction of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, I called a meeting of the committee at the office of the Grand Secretary, December 30, 1872, at 2 o'clock P.M. At the hour appointed I "assembled" in due form, and no other member of the committee being present, I proceeded to revise the Constitution, and my labors progressed with the highest degree of harmony and unanimity, until about 4 o'clock, when another member of the committee appeared, who, not holding the same general views on the principal points at issue, retarded rather than advanced the work of the committee. The committee, therefore, adjourned *sine die*, and the following are the views of the chairman only, he not having had, subsequently, an opportunity to confer with other members of the committee.

It was evidently the sentiment of the Grand ☐, at its last session, that subordinate ☐ ought to have the right to enforce discipline upon any and all of their members, except the Grand Master or the Master of a ☐ while in office, including Past Grand officers of the Grand Lodge.

I think the discussion of this question led to the creation of the committee of which I have the honor to be chairman; and as my sentiments fully coincide with those of the Grand ☐, as expressed by sundry votes at last session, I have reviewed the Constitution, and have made recommendations with the view to harmonize the constitutional provisions on the question of "*original jurisdiction*." Instead, therefore, of presenting a draft of a revised Constitution (which would involve the necessity of printing the constitution entire, at considerable expense), I beg leave to recommend that our present Constitution be amended as follows:

FIRST—That Clause 8th, Sec. 8, Title Second, be amended so as to read as follows:

8th, That to visit Masonically is an inherent right of Masons; but no visitor shall be received into a ☐, if any member present object.

SECOND—That Clause 15th, same Section and Title, be amended so as to read as follows:

15th, That every Mason must be tried by his peers.

THIRD—That Section 12, Title Third be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 12. The judicial powers of a Grand ☐ are of two kinds:

1st, Original—embracing all matters of controversy which may arise between any of the subordinate ☐ under its jurisdiction, or the members of different ☐, and the enforcement of discipline upon its own members, and the ☐ under its jurisdiction, and upon individual Masons; *Provided*, That this clause shall not be so construed as to deprive a subordinate ☐ of the right to enforce discipline upon any of its members, except the Master or Grand Master, while in office.

2d, Appellate—embracing all matters of controversy and discipline, proper for Masonic investigation, arising in any subordinate ☐ and over which it has not exercised original jurisdiction.

FOURTH—That Clause 3d, Section 14, Title Fourth, be amended so as to read as follows:

3d, Judicial—embracing the exercise of discipline, and settlement of controversies between and over all its members (except the Master or Grand Master while in office,) and over all Masons, and non-affiliated brethren within its jurisdiction, subject to an appeal to the Grand ☐.

FIFTH—That all regulations or resolution, in conflict with the provisions of Sec. 37, Title Fifth be repealed, and thereby the matter and manner of striking from the roll, be placed *in statu quo*.

SIXTH—That Rule 15 of Trial Code, Sec. 45, Title sixth, be amended so as to read as follows:

Rule 15. The Grand ☐ retains concurrent original jurisdiction in all cases of its own members, and exclusive original jurisdiction of Masters of ☐ while in office.

SEVENTH—That Clause 6th, Sec. 58, Title Ninth, be amended so as to read as follows:

6th, To grant Dispensations for new ☐, (when the Grand ☐ is not in session,) or for a ☐ to change its place of meeting, (in accordance with Section 20,) or for public processions or assemblies, (except in cases of Masonic funerals, which shall not require a dispensation); or for the election of Masters or Wardens of subordinate ☐.

EIGHTH—That Clause 3d, Sec. 59, Title Ninth, be amended by striking out in last line, the word "that," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "as"; also by striking out in the same line, the word "their," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "his."

The foregoing are the only important amendments, (in my opinion) which are necessary, believing that the less we tamper with our fundamental laws, the better.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted as the views of the Chairman,
et pretereā nihil.

E. D. B. PORTER,
Chairman Committee.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 14, 1873.

On motion of Bro. J. N. Castle, two hundred copies were ordered printed for the use of the members.

Bro. Alfred Moore offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Resolved, by M.: W.: Grand ☐ of Minnesota, That this Grand ☐ recognizes all Master Masons made during the war, in army ☐ working under dispensations granted from Grand ☐ recognized by this Grand ☐; and that such Master Masons are allowed to join in the usual manner of a demitted Master Mason.

Bro A. T. C. Pierson, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, read a portion of his report. [See Appendix.]

On motion the Grand ☐ called off from labor to refreshment until 7½ o'clock this evening.

7½ O'CLOCK, P. M.

The M.: W.: the G.: L.: resumed labor.

The Grand Treasurer submitted his report as follows; which was referred to the Committee on G.: T.: and S.: Accounts:

To the M.: W.: Grand ☐ of Minnasota:

The undersigned respectfully reports that he has neither received nor paid out any moneys belonging to this Grand ☐ since the last session thereof.

He still has on hand the same four dollars and twenty-two cents, as stated in last annual report. See printed proceedings of 1872, page 29.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. L. OTIS.

Grand Treasurer.

The R.: W.: Grand Secretary presented the following Financial Statement, which was referred to the Committee on Accounts of G.: T.: and G.: S.:

WILLIAM S. COMBS, G.: S.: in account with

Grand ☐ of Minnesota, A. F. and A. M.

1872

				To Cash as per Balance, proceedings, 1872, p. 66, -	\$122 88
March 25,	"	"	for Dis. Prudence ☐ Windom, - - - -	20 00	
" 26,	"	"	Charity ☐ New Ulm, - - - -	20 00	
May 8,	"	"	Corner-Stone ☐ Fergus Falls, - - - -	20 00	
Aug. 8,	"	"	Aurora ☐ Brainerd, - - - -	20 00	
Sept. 20,	"	"	Fraternity ☐ Worthington, - - - -	20 00	
Nov. 22,	"	"	Lebanon ☐ Lanesboro, - - - -	20 00	
"	"	"	Shiloh ☐ Fargo, - - - -	20 00	
"	"	"	Bethel ☐ Lake Crystal, - - - -	20 00	
"	"	"	Sharon ☐ Willmar, - - - -	20 00	
					\$302 88

Cr.

Jan. 8,	By Cash paid for Stationery, use of Grand ☐ ,	\$17 00
Mch. 22,	" " " Insurance, Phoenix Ins. Co.,	148 00
June 22,	" " " Repairs G.: S.: office, - - -	1 50
" "	" " " Diary, Monitor & Letter Heads,	8 00
" "	" " " Drayage, G.: S.: office, - - -	2 00
July 3,	" " " Express on Proceedings, - - -	4 60
" 14,	" " " Postage " " - - -	24 00
" "	" " " Letters, - - - - -	6 50
" "	" " " Letter Heads, 1 Ream. G.: S.:	8 00
" "	" " " Envelopes, 1 M. - - - - -	10 50

230 10

\$72 78

In G.: M's.: hands Cash dis. Prudence ☐ - - - 20 00

" " paid cash, - - - - - 5 06

25 00

Bal. in G.: S.: hands, - - - - - \$47 78

Bro. J. P. Pond offered the following resolution which was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Resolved, Can a ☐ of Master Masons appearing in a funeral procession, accept a subordinate position to any organization claiming to be Masonic or otherwise?

On motion of Bro. S. B. Loye, the committee appointed on Bro. Nash's resolution in reference to finances of the M. W. the Grand ☐, be increased to five. Bros. S. B. Loye and J. C. Braden were appointed to act with said committee.

Bro. W. H. Grant offered the following resolution which was referred to the Committee on Ancient Landmarks:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ancient Landmarks be instructed to report whether Rules 12 and 15 of the Trial Code are not in violation of the Ancient Landmarks of Masonry.

Bro. W. H. Hall offered the following resolution. Adopted.

Resolved, That Bro. J. P. Pond be, and is, hereby, authorized to confer with the officers of the different railroads and request that representatives to the Grand ☐ be returned free.

The following bills were presented and referred to the Finance Committee:

H. P. Hall, for printing Address of P. G. M. C. W. Nash, for	
the Communication of 1872,	\$60 00
Pioneer Co. for printing proceedings, 1872,	533.00
Tribune Printing Co., for printing G. M. Cooley's Address, 1873,	9.00

Bro. A. A. Ames offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed whose duty it shall be to advertise for bids to do all the printing for the Grand ☐, and that they be empowered to contract with the lowest responsible bidder the same.

Bros. A. A. Ames, William S. Combs, and W. G. Dye, were appointed to act on said committee.

Bro. A. C. Smith offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Grand ☐ will proceed to the annual election tomorrow at 2 o'clock P. M.

On motion of Bro. Smith, the M. W. the Grand ☐ called off until 10 o'clock in the morning.

SECOND DAY.

10 o'clock.

The Grand ☐ resumed labor. Minutes of yesterday read and approved.

On motion of the Grand Secretary, the Grand Master appointed Bros. S. R. Merrill, G. K. Gilbert, and O. H. Page as a committee on Pay Roll.

Bro. R. A. Jones offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Returns of [] and if found correct to be paid.

Resolved, That an order be drawn on Treasurer for the sum of \$3.50 to reimburse Meridian [] 56, for annual dues paid the Grand [], on Bro. C. G. Ripley erroneously reported by said [] as a member thereof, from November 10th, 1866 to January 14th, 1873, and the said [] be authorized to drop his name from their reports.

Bro. R. H. Rose offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the returns of King Hiram [] No. 31, be specially referred to Committee on Returns of [] with directions to investigate the present and past returns of said [], and make report thereon.

Bro. A. C. Smith presented the following report from the Committee on Ancient Landmarks, which was adopted:

To the M.: W.: the Grand [] of Minnesota:

The Committee on Ancient Landmarks, to whom was referred the resolution introduced by Bro. Grant, relative to Rules 12 and 15 of the Trial Code, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following report:

That we find the following claimed to be Ancient Landmark No. 13, as per Webb and Preston, to wit:

"The right of every Mason to appeal from the decision of his brethren in [] convened, to the Grand [] or general assembly of Masons, is a landmark highly essential to the preservation of justice, and the prevention of oppression." And most of the Monitors add an explanation as follows: "A few modern Grand [], in adopting a regulation that the decision of subordinate [], in cases of expulsion, cannot be wholly set aside upon an appeal, have violated this unquestioned landmark, as well as the principles of just government."

Your committee are not prepared to state positively whether Webb even endorsed this landmark or not. The word "ancient landmark" is not found, except in one solitary instance in any of the original editions of Webb. Whatever the fact may be, it is none the less a landmark, and accords with the only true principle of all judicial proceedings.

There is nothing more clear to your committee than if, on appeal, the Grand [] reverses the decision of the subordinate on the ground of error in the proceedings, or of innocence, that reversal annuls the judgment, and it is as if never pronounced; consequently it has *no effect whatever*; and, in Masonic law the matter stands as if no judgment had ever been rendered. The effect of a reversal is that the accused was never suspended or expelled at all, in law, and there is no power in the Grand [], either by judgment or otherwise, to give such reversal any other or less effect.

This does not preclude the Grand [], under Subdivision 18 of Section 8 of Title 2 (page 645 compilation) in the exercise of its prerogative of clemency or mercy, to restore an expelled Mason, on a proper petition, to the rights and benefits of Masonry, but not to his membership in any []. The reason of this is clear—too clear to require argument.

The sentence never having been questioned or revoked, nor its justice denied, an eminent Masonic writer says, "the petitioner stands totally deprived of his Masonic rights and membership. He comes not in the character of an appellant, but of a stranger; not as a litigant within the order, but as a stranger from without. The Grand [] has power to invest him with the rights and benefits of Masonry, but not to membership in any []. Only by consent of the [] itself can new members be admitted into its own body."

The Masonic standing of a brother thus restored by the Grand [], is

therefore that of an unaffiliated Mason, and he may petition and be admitted to membership in the ☐; for it is against the spirit of Masonry to encourage or enforce non-affiliation.

With reference to Rule 15 of the Trial Code, your committee believe the ancient landmark to be that but one person in a subordinate ☐ is absolutely exempt from the penal jurisdiction of his ☐.

The Grand Master while in office, is also in like manner exempt from the penal jurisdiction of the subordinate ☐ of which he is a member.

No other exceptions are known to the ancient landmarks.

Your committee would therefore recommend that said Sections 12 and 15 be declared in contravention of the ancient landmarks, and that the same are null and void.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. SMITH,	} Committee.
D. B. LOOMIS,	
J. W. MORFORD,	

The report of Bro. E. D. B. Porter, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution, was taken up and acted upon seriatim, and resulted as follows:

That Clause 8th, Sec 8, Title Second, be amended so as to read as follows:

8th. That to visit Masonically is an inherent right of Masons; but no visitor shall be received into a ☐, if any member present object.

Adopted by a two-thirds vote.

That Clause 15th, same Section and Title be amended so as to read as follows:

15th. That every Mason must be tried by his peers.

Lost: 20 ayes; 25 nays.

That Section 12, Title Third, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 12. The judicial powers of a Grand ☐ are of two kinds:

1st, Original—embracing all matters of controversy which may arise between any of the Subordinate ☐ under its jurisdiction, or the members of different ☐, and the enforcement of discipline upon its own members, and the ☐ under its jurisdiction, and upon individual Masons; *Provided*, That this clause shall not be so construed as to deprive a Subordinate ☐ of the right to enforce discipline upon any of its members, except the Master or Grand Master while in office.

2d, Appellate—embracing all matters of controversy and discipline, proper for Masonic investigation, arising in any Subordinate ☐, and over which it has not exercised original jurisdiction.

Adopted unanimously.

That Clause 3d, Section 14, Title Fourth, be amended so as to read as follows:

3d. Judicial—embracing the exercise of discipline, and settlement of controversies between and over all its members, (except the Master or Grand Master while in office,) and over all non-affiliated brethren within its jurisdiction, subject to an appeal to the Grand ☐.

Adopted: 63 ayes; 8 nays.

That all regulations or resolutions in conflict with the provisions of Section 37, Title Fifth, be repealed, and thereby the matter and manner of striking from the roll be placed *in statu quo*.

Lost.

That Rule 15 of Trial Code, Section 45, Title Sixth, be amended so as to read as follows:

Rule 15. The Grand ☐ retains concurrent original jurisdiction in all cases of its own members, and exclusive original jurisdiction of Masters of ☐ while in office.

Lost.

That Clause 6th, Section 58, Title Ninth, be amended so as to read as follows:

6th. To grant dispensations for new ☐, (when the Grand ☐ is not in session,) or for a ☐ to change its place of meeting, (in accordance with Section 20,) or for public processions or assemblies, (except in cases of Masonic funerals, which shall not require a dispensation,) or for the election of Master or Wardens of Subordinate ☐.

Adopted unanimously.

That Clause 3d, Section 59, Title Ninth, be amended by striking out in last line, the word "that", and inserting in lieu thereof the word "as"; also by striking out, in same line, the word "their", and inserting in lieu thereof the word "his".

Adopted unanimously.

The Committee on Railroad Fare submitted the following report which was adopted:

Your committee on the resolution of Bro. Hall, respectfully begs leave to report that he has waited upon the officers of the different railroads in this city, and has received the following replies, viz: St. Paul & Pacific, main and branch lines; St. Paul & Duluth, and Northern Pacific, will give to members who have been in attendance upon this Grand ☐, return passes, upon a voucher from the Grand Secretary. The Sioux City St. Paul & Milwaukee, St. Paul & Chicago, St. Paul & Taylor's Falls, refuse to comply with the request.

J. P. FOND, Committee.

Bro. S. B. Loye offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary is instructed to correct the pay roll as to mileage in all cases where the representative of the Grand ☐ was in the city before the session in attendance upon any business where he draws mileage from any other source, and those who receive return passes by the G. S. S.

The committee to whom was referred that portion of the M. W. Grand Master's Address relating to impostors, reported as follows; which was adopted:

In the opinion of your committee the suggestion of the M. W. Grand Master, for multiplied safeguards regarding visitors, and care in appointing examining committees, should be adopted by Worshipful Masters throughout this jurisdiction. Your committee would also recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That in order more fully to protect the craft from impostors, every ☐ within the jurisdiction of this Grand ☐ be required to send a description of brethren expelled, and impostors detected by said ☐, with photographs of said expelled Masons and impostors, to the Secretary of this Grand ☐; and it shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary to notify the Worshipful Master of every subordinate ☐ of the same, and if the case shall be considered of sufficient importance to warrant it, the M. W. Grand Master shall cause to be printed copies of said descriptions, with photographs of the parties, (where they can be procured) to be sent to all ☐ within the jurisdiction of this Grand ☐; the same to be posted in conspicuous places in the halls of said ☐.

A. A. AMES, Chairman.

The following special report from the Committee on Foreign Correspondence on Grand Master's Address, on the recognition of various Grand ☐:

To the Most Worshipful, the Grand ☐ of Minnesota:

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to whom was especially referred that portion of the Grand Master's Address relative to the Grand ☐ of British Columbia and Utah, and the Grand Orient of Brazil, respectfully report the following resolution with reference to the two former:

Resolved, That the Grand ☐ of Minnesota cordially extend the right hand of fellowship to the Grand ☐ of British Columbia and also to the Grand ☐ of Utah, and most heartily welcome each of them into the sisterhood of Grand ☐, recognizing each as regularly organized.

As to the Grand Orient of Brazil, your committee report that all the information before your committee is contained in the documents furnished the Grand Master.

While the brethren of Minnesota are ever ready to extend a cordial greeting to any and every "strange brother" who proves himself worthy, from wherever he hails, yet from the meagre information as to the status of Masonry in Brazil, we are not prepared to recommend any action at this session of the Grand ☐.

Respectfully submitted.

A. T. C. PIERSON,
Chairman of the Committee.

Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, Historiographer of the Grand ☐, submitted a report, which was ordered on file.

Bro. A. A. Ames offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That a standing Committee on Printing, to consist of three members, shall be appointed by the M. W. Grand Master at every Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand ☐; the duty of said committee to be to advertize for bids for all printing for this Grand ☐, and to let the contract for the same to the lowest responsible bidder.

Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, resumed reading his report.

Bro. A. H. Truax offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The report of the committee will doubtless be printed with the Proceedings, and placed in the possession of all subordinate ☐, for their instruction, be it

Resolved, That the further reading of the Report on Foreign Correspondence be dispensed with, as it is necessary to expedite matters now before the Grand ☐ as much as possible.

Bro. L. E. Thompson presented a report from the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, pending which the M. W. the Grand ☐ was called, from labor to refreshment, until 2 o'clock to-day.

2 O'CLOCK.

The Grand ☐ resumed labor. This being the hour for the annual election of officers, on motion of Bro. A. C. Smith, the same was dispensed with, to enable the Committee on Finances to submit a report.

P. G. M. C. W. Nash submitted the following:

To the M. W. Grand ☐ of Minnesota:

Your committee to whom was referred the matter of investigating the financial affairs of this Grand ☐ from its organization in 1853, to include the present session, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully report:

To do justice to the Grand ☐, and to the brethren personally and officially interested, to enable your committee to make a correct report, requires more time and labor than can be given to a subject of such great importance at this session. We have not been able to have before us the parties referred to in the statement, that they might make such explanations as they might deem necessary, neither have we had access to the original written record books and papers of this Grand ☐, or the reports of certain grand officers, required to further the interests of this examination.

Your committee have relied in the main upon the printed Proceedings from year to year, published by this Grand Body, which should be correct, and taken as a true record of the proceedings, of all that is proper to be printed.

Your committee find that there is a deficit in the accounts and reports of some of the Grand ☐ officers who had charge of the finances of this Grand Body. Whether this state of facts arises from error, carelessness, or negligence, your committee express no opinion. That the whole subject matter may be thoroughly and justly investigated, and parties may have ample opportunity to explain the deficits that now appear, your committee would recommend that a special committee of three be appointed to whom this whole subject be referred, with the same power and authority to act, to carry out the true spirit and intent of the resolution creating this committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

C. W. NASH,	} Committee.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH,	
DWIGHT M. BALDWIN,	
J. C. BRADEN,	
S. B. LOYE.	

Bros. C. W. Nash,* J. C. Braden, and D. M. Baldwin were appointed said committee.

Bro. J. C. Braden offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee to examine the books and accounts of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer be required to meet on the day preceding the Annual Communication of each Grand ☐, for the examination of said accounts.

The Grand ☐ proceeded to the election of officers P. D. G. M. D. B. Loomis, presiding, who appointed Bros. W. J. Parsons and L. Z. Rogers, tellers. The result of the election was as follows:

M. W. Chas. Griswold was elected G. M.
 R. W. J. N. Castle was elected D. G. M.
 R. W. Edgar Nash was elected G. S. W.
 R. W. I. B. Cummings was elected J. W.
 R. W. Geo. L. Otis was elected G. T.
 R. W. William S. Combs was elected Grand Secretary, but declined, when
 R. W. E. D. B. Porter was elected G. Secretary.

*See foot note, page 13.

The Committee on Grand Secretary and Treasurer's accounts presented the following report, which was adopted :

To the M.: W.: the Grand [] of the State of Minnesota :

We, the committee appointed to examine the financial accounts of the Grand Secretary and Treasurer, would respectfully report as follows :

Having carefully examined the accounts of Bro. Grand Treasurer, Geo. L. Otis, we find them correct with a balance in the treasury of \$4.22.

The accounts of the Grand Secretary we also find to be correct, with a balance of cash on hand amounting to \$67.78.

Signed by

E. W. DURANT,
FRED. L. SMITH,
A. L. PORTER.

St. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 15, 1873.

The Committee on P.: G.: M.: Nash's claim presented the following report, and, on motion, the same was recommitted to a new committee consisting of Bros. A. A. Ames, F. Joss, and J. C. Braden.

To the M.: W.: Grand [] of Minnesota, now in session :

The committee to whom the following portion of the M.: W.: G.: Master's Address was referred, to wit:

ACCOUNT OF P.: G.: M.: NASH.

At the last session of this Grand [], the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That Past Grand Master, C. W. Nash be authorized to draw on the G.: T.: for all expenses incurred by him in his official capacity as G.: M.:"

And immediately after the close of the session, Bro. Nash presented his account and requested the warrants of the Grand [] for the amount. There being no funds in the grand treasury sufficient to pay Bro. Nash, his account still remains unsettled. It covers a series of five years, the whole time he was G.: M.: and averages about \$500 a year; after giving credit for the amount received by him from the Grand [], the balance of his claim amounts to about \$1800. This matter, in justice to Bro. Nash, ought to have been adjusted and paid long before; but as it has not been settled, I would commend it to your careful consideration."

Would report that they have had the same under consideration, and find that the claim of P. Grand Master Nash, amounting "to about \$1800" as above was passed upon and approved on the 30th day of June last past by the present Grand Master under the authority of the resolution of the Grand [] quoted above, and that in view of said resolution and approval, any recommendation on the part of this committee, in their judgment would be simply a work of supererogation.

The committee therefore respectfully ask to be discharged.

SAM. E. ADAMS,
C. N. DANIELS,
A. GOODRICH.

Bro. A. W. Bangs offered the following amendment to the Trial Code. Adopted.

That Section 44, Title 6, be amended so as to read as follows:

The accused cannot vote on his own case, but no other member of the [] present can be excused from voting; but no [] shall proceed to trial until by summons duly served, all members within its jurisdiction shall have been notified.

Bro. N. J. Pond offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Grand Master for the purpose of reporting a uniform code of By-Laws for the government of subordinate ☐ in this jurisdiction.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence reported adversely to above resolution, which report was adopted.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence submitted the following report. Adopted.

To the M. W. Grand ☐ of the State of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence submit the following report on that portion of the M. W. Grand Master's Address relating to the M. W. G. L. of the State of Louisiana, on the subject matter contained in the Circular of the M. W. G. M. of the State of Louisiana, dated New Orleans, March 13th, 1872, relating to the relation of said G. L. with "Foreign Grand Bodies of Masons"; that sufficient time is not given to the committee to examine and report at this session, and recommend that the further consideration of this subject be postponed till the next session, and that the same be referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

L. E. THOMPSON, }
C. W. NASH, } Committee.
J. R. JONES. }

To the M. W. G. ☐ of Minnesota now in session:

Your committee on Masonic Jurisprudence to whom was referred so much of the M. W. Grand Master's Address as relates to decisions made by him during the last year, beg leave to report that they have had the same under consideration, and find the same correct, and recommend that they be approved.

L. E. THOMPSON, }
C. W. NASH. } Committee.

The following are the decisions:

Question 1st. Can a brother, a member of a ☐, object to the advancement of a brother who has taken the E. A. or the F. C. degree, and must the W. M. allow the objections without a statement of the reasons why he objects?

Answer: Yes.

Question 2d. Can a member of a ☐ object to conferring the E. A. degree upon a person who has been elected, and must the W. M. allow the objection to be valid without a statement of the reason?

Answer: Yes.

Question 3d. Charges are preferred against a brother, he is tried and found guilty of un-Masonic conduct, and the penalty voted by the ☐ is "reprimand," has the brother the right of appeal to the Grand ☐?

Answer: Yes.

Question 4th. A candidate has received the E. A. and F. C. degrees in a ☐, when for the first time it is ascertained that he is very illiterate, in fact can not read and write, not even sufficiently to write his own name; a brother objects to his advancement for that reason. Is the W. M. justified in entertaining the objection?

Answer: Yes. But the ☐ in that case have committed a wrong, while the candidate may be entirely free from blame. The committee to whom was referred his petition, were very derelict in duty, in reporting favorably, or, in fact, in making any report at all, without first ascertaining, by the most careful investigation, whether the candidate was or was not "worthy and well qualified." If he cannot read and write he is not "well qualified."

however "worthy" he may be. If a man lives in this age of popular education until he arrives at the age of twenty-one years without learning to read and write, he is not fit material for our mystic temple. He must certainly be a drone in the hive.

Question 5th. A section of a By-law of a Subordinate ☐ reads as follows: "No member who shall be in arrears for dues for three months shall be eligible to office, or be entitled to vote at any election of officers of the ☐.

At the election of officers of the ☐ there were thirty-three votes cast for Master. Bro. S— received seventeen and Bro. G— sixteen votes; Bro. S— was declared elected and was installed as Master of the ☐ the same evening. Two of the brethren who voted for Bro. S— were more than three months in arrears for dues. Is Bro. S— legally the Master of the Lodge?

Answer: Yes.

Question 6th. If a Mason residing within the jurisdiction of a ☐, but not a member thereof, is guilty of unmasonic conduct, must that ☐ take notice thereof and prefer charges?

Answer: Yes. Each ☐ is responsible for the conduct of all Masons within its jurisdiction.

Question 7th. A brother is in arrears for dues to his ☐ for more than one year; the J. W. of the ☐ is not present at the regular Communication of the ☐; the W. M. orders the S. W. to prefer charges against the delinquent brother. It is proper for the S. W. to prefer the charges?

Answer: Yes. The W. M. may order either the J. W. or any other brother to prefer the charges, if he sees fit so to do.

Question 8th. A brother is elected W. M. of a ☐ who has lost his left arm, the same having been amputated near the shoulder. Is he eligible and should he be installed?

Answer: Yes. If he is otherwise eligible to the position, the fact of his having only one arm does not disqualify him. Should he find himself physically incompetent to perform any of the duties devolving upon him as Master of the ☐, he may call to his assistance a Past Master or Warden, or any other brother.

Your committee further report that they have had under consideration the following resolution referred to them:

"Resolved, by the M. W. Grand ☐ of Minnesota, That this Grand ☐ recognizes all Master Masons made during the war in army ☐, working under dispensation granted from Grand ☐ recognized by this Grand ☐, and that such Master Masons are allowed to join ☐ in the usual manner of a dimitted Mason."

And recommend the resolution be not adopted.

L. E. THOMPSON,	} Committee.
C. W. NASH,	
J. R. JONES,	

Report of the committee adopted.

M. W. Chas. Griswold, G. M. elect, announced the following as the appointed officers:

M. W. GROVE B. COOLEY, Grand Orator.

M. W. G. W. PRESCOTT, G. C., Albert Lea.

Bro. N. S. POND, G. M. Shakopee.

" L. T. LYON, G. Sword Bearer, Hokah.

" J. A. MCKLOSKEY, G. Std. Bearer, Cottage Grove.

" JOHN H. NOBLE, G. S. D., Minneapolis.

" L. R. BROOKS, G. J. D., Minneiska.

" E. W. DURANT, G. P., Stillwater.

" E. M. BROUGHTON, S. G. S., Waseca.

" W. W. ELY, J. G. S., Mantorville.

" A. RICHARDSON, G. T., St. Paul.

The Committee on ☐ U. D., submitted the following report and recommendation, which were adopted :

The Committee on ☐ U. D., having examined the work and returns of the following ☐ U. D., to wit: Charity ☐, at New Ulm; Corner Stone ☐, at Fergus Falls; Aurora ☐, at Brainerd; Bethel ☐, at Lake Crystal; Prudence ☐, at Windom; Libanus ☐, at St. James; Lebanon ☐, at Lanesboro, and Fraternity ☐, at Worthington; and find the work of each such as we are authorized to receive, and believing that the interests of the craft will be promoted thereby, we respectfully recommend that charters be granted to each upon compliance with the Constitution of the M.: W.: Grand ☐, in such cases provided.

No records have been received from Sunset ☐, and Shiloh ☐. Believing the failure on the part of these ☐ to send up the record of their work to be owing to the great storms that have blocked up the highways, and prevented the transmission of the mails, we recommend the M.: W.: Grand Master to continue the dispensation in each of these cases.

In regard to Sharon ☐ at Willmar, we would say, a telegram has been received from the W.: M.: stating he cannot reach St. Paul, because no trains are running, and requesting that a charter should be granted, subject to approval by the M.: W.: Grand Master, of the work done since granting of dispensation; and we recommend that the request be granted, on a full compliance with the other requirements of the Constitution.

We further report that we have examined the report of the R.: W.: G.: V.: & L.: and recommend that it be placed on file.

All which is respectfully submitted,

W. W. SCOTT, }
H. R. WELLS, } Committee.
J. H. NOBLE, }

On motion of Bro. J. C. Braden it was

Resolved, That the installation of officers be the last business of the Grand ☐.

On motion the Grand ☐ called from labor to refreshment until 7½ o'clock.

7½ O'CLOCK.

The M.: W.: the Grand ☐ resumed labor.

The Committee on Returns of ☐, to whom was referred the matter of King Hiram ☐ No. 31, presented the following report, which was adopted :

The Committee on Returns of ☐, to whom was referred the returns of King Hiram ☐ No. 31, would respectfully report that they have examined the present and past returns of said ☐, and find from these returns, and from statements of representatives of said ☐, that in consequence of errors of former secretaries of said ☐, the records of the Grand ☐ show an overcharge of ten (10) members, who have been dimitted and disposed of without being properly accounted for; therefore your committee would respectfully recommend that the return of said ☐, as just made, be accepted and adopted by this Grand ☐ as correct, and the amount found due heretofore by Committee on Returns, be credited to said ☐.

C. N. DANIELS, }
W. S. COMBS, } Committee.
J. C. TERRY. }

Bro. A. Goodrich presented the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the M.: W.: the Grand Master, whose duty it shall be to report to the next Grand Annual Communication a proposition touching the compensation of members and attendants upon this Grand ☐.

Bros. Goodrich, Loomis, and A. A. Ames were appointed on said committee.

The special committee on the claim of P.: G.: M.: C. W. Nash, for services, presented the following report. On motion the same was re-committed to a new committee, consisting of Bros. W. W. Scott, J. N. Castle, and E. D. B. Porter.

To the M.: W.: Grand ☐ of Minnesota:

Your special committee to whom was referred so much of the Grand Master's Address as relates to the accounts of P.: G.: M.: Nash, claiming compensation for expenses incurred by him in his official capacity during the five years he served as Grand Master, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to respectfully report as follows:

First—That we find no act or resolution of this Grand ☐ fixing the compensation of the Grand Master.

Second—At the Grand Annual Communication of this Grand ☐ in 1867, the following resolution was adopted. [See p 599 proceedings 1867.]

Third—That Bro. Nash, during his official term, did not draw in full the amount claimed by him to be due under the resolution of 1867.

Fourth—That at the last Grand Annual Communication of this Grand ☐, the following resolution was adopted: [See p. 52 proceedings 1872.]

Fifth—That under the resolution of 1867, Bro. Nash claims as due him for expenses incurred by him in his official capacity as Grand Master, during his terms of office, the sum of \$2500, or \$500 per annum; that of this amount he has received the sum of \$656, leaving unpaid the sum of \$1844; that under the resolution of 1872, he has drawn on the Grand Treasurer for the balance unpaid, viz: said sum of \$1844; that these orders have not been paid by the Grand Treasurer, and are now owned by Bro J. P. Pond.

In conclusion, your committee find that under the resolution of 1867, Bro. Nash had authority to draw upon the Grand Treasurer orders for his necessary expenses incurred in the performance of his duties as Grand Master, while such Grand Master; that under the resolution of 1872, Bro. Nash had authority as P.: G.: M.: to draw upon the Grand Treasurer for such expenses incurred during official term as remained unpaid.

A. A. AMES,
F. JOSS,
J. C. BRADEN.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence presented the following report, which was adopted:

To the M.: W.: Grand ☐ of Minnesota now in session:

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the resolution of Bro. Porter at our last Annual Communication, asking that this Grand ☐ recognize the organization of the Grand ☐ of Quebec, (so called) as just and regular, beg leave to report that this Grand ☐ has not received information that said so-called Grand ☐ of Quebec has received the recognition of the M.: W.: the Grand ☐ of Canada, as required and expressed by the resolution of this Grand ☐ at its Grand Annual Communication in 1871, and until such recognition, this Grand ☐ decline fraternal intercourse with said so-called Grand ☐ of Quebec.

L. E. THOMPSON, } Committee.
E. P. BARNUM, }

Jan. 13th, 1873.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances presented the following report which was adopted :

To the M.: W.: the Grand Master, Wardens and Brethren in the Grand [] of the State of Minnesota, A.: F.: and A.: M.: :

BRETHREN: Your Committee upon Appeals and Grievances, beg leave to report that they have had under consideration, the following cases :

Bro. L. H. Hankins, a M.: M.: belonging to King Solomon [] No. 44, was tried and convicted in said [], charged with unmasonic conduct, in neglecting to pay his dues since 1868. This is a violation of the By Laws of said [].

Upon conviction he "was declared expelled from said King Solomon [] No. 44."

By examination, in Sec. 37, page 650, Printed Proceedings, it will be seen that King Solomon [] exceeded its powers in expelling Bro. Hankins for non-payment of dues. They could only strike his name from their roll.

Bro. Hankins does not appeal, but the case comes before the Grand [] under Rule 9, Trial Code, page 653, Pr. Pro. for affirmance or other actions.

We recommend that the Grand [] reverse said sentence of expulsion, but that (under Rule 10, Trial Code,) the name of Bro. L. H. Hankins be stricken from the roll of King Solomon [] No. 44.

The case of Bro. Harrison Allen is from the same [] and is precisely similar to that of Bro. Hankins.

Your Committee make the same recommendation to the Grand Body.

The case of Bro. Benjamin F. Simmons of St. Paul [] No. 3, has also been investigated, the same having been certified up by the Sec. of said [] under Sec. 10, Trial Code.

Bro. Simmons is charged with grossly immoral and un-Masonic conduct. He seems to have had a fair and impartial trial, he was convicted and sentenced to be "expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry." He has not seen fit to take an appeal.

Your Committee are clearly of the opinion that the action of St. Paul [] No. 3, in expelling Bro. Simmons should be affirmed by the Grand [].

W. H. GRANT,
WM. J. PARSONS,
JAS. A. GARVER.
A. W. BANGS,
L. W. COLLINS.

The following report of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, in the case of O. A. Hadley was presented, and on motion the same was not adopted :

In the case of O. A. Hadley, who made application to be restored to the privileges of Masonry, he having been expelled by the Grand Body at its session in 1865. The undersigned respectfully recommend that, said application be granted and that said O. A. Hadley, late a member of Rochester [] No. 21, be restored by the Grand [] to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

W. H. GRANT,
WM. J. PARSONS,
JAS. A. GARVER,
L. W. COLLINS,
A. W. BANGS.

The following Majority and Minority reports were presented in the case of appeal of E. A. Hodsdon from Hennepin ☐ No. 4, on a call of ☐ on the adoption of the Minority report, it was not adopted, 167 voting nay and 20 voting aye. On motion the majority report was adopted.

MAJORITY REPORT.

To the M.: W.: the Grand ☐ of Minnesota:

The undersigned, members of your Committee upon Appeals and Grievances, beg leave to report that said Committee have had under consideration the case of Bro. E. A. Hodsdon, Hennepin ☐ No. 4, A.: F.: & A.: M.:

Bro. Hodsdon appeals to the Grand ☐ from a sentence of expulsion pronounced by said Hennepin ☐ No. 4.

We recommend that the aforesaid action of Hennepin ☐ No. 4, be affirmed by the Grand ☐.

All of which we respectfully submit.

L. W. COLLINS,
A. W. BANGS,
JAS. A. GARVER,
Members of said Committee.

MINORITY REPORT.

To the M.: W.: the Grand ☐ of A.: F.: and A.: M.: of Minnesota:

The undersigned a minority of your Committee on Appeals and Grievances, to which Committee was referred the matter of the Appeal of Bro. E. A. Hodsdon from the action had and taken in Hennepin ☐ No. 4, upon the "rehearing" of his case, remanded to that ☐ from your M.: W.: Grand ☐, at its last Annual Grand Communication, respectfully beg leave to make the following minority report:

1st.—This is the third successive Grand Annual Communication, of your M.: W.: Grand ☐, which has been called upon to take action upon this Appeal; the third time, that the undersigned, as members of your standing Committee on Appeals and Grievances have had this case and all the facts and circumstances attending it under consideration. At the Grand Annual Communication of 1871, (see page 27, proceedings of 1871,) the undersigned, and the other members of the Committee, united in a report that the appellant was on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1864, a member of Hennepin ☐ No. 4, and also a member of this M.: W.: Grand ☐: That on that day he was convicted in the District Court, 4th Judicial District, State of Minnesota, of an offense against the Penal Code of said State, the commission whereof would render said brother amenable to the disciplinary powers of this M.: W.: Grand ☐; he being at that time, and down to the time of his expulsion from Hennepin ☐ No. 4, a member of this M.: W.: Grand ☐, and entitled to a seat therein as Past Grand S.: W.: thereof; that under rule 15 of the Trial Code which is a part of the Constitution of this M.: W.: Grand ☐, the pretering of charges, the trial and finding thereon and the sentence of expulsion pronounced by said Hennepin ☐, and all the proceedings had and taken therein in said case, were in direct violation of said rule, and said Constitution, an encroachment on the exclusive powers and jurisdiction of this M.: W.: Grand ☐ in this and all like cases, and as such were and are unconstitutional and void; and recommended, in view of the gravity and importance of these questions, the adoption of a resolution reversing the whole action of Hennepin ☐ No. 4, in said case. This recommendation of that Committee was not adopted, the vote thereon being ayes 53, nays 118, and subsequently at the same Grand Communication, the whole matter was recommitted to that Committee, (see page 28, proceedings of

M. W. Grand [] (1871) and the Committee were empowered (see Resolution page 37, same proceedings) to take further testimony if they shall deem proper in the case, upon notifying the appellant and respondent of the time and place of taking the same, and to report at the next session of the M. W. the Grand [].

The undersigned, without reciting their report made at the last session of your M. W. Grand [], would most respectfully ask your attention thereto; when it will be seen, that the same constitutional question met them again at the commencement of their labors; that, desirous of conforming, in all their acts to the constitutional provisions as they then existed, and now exist, in relation to this and like cases, and careful not to infringe or suffer to be infringed upon any of the prerogatives of your M. W. Grand body, or violate any principle of Masonic Law, they sought counsel of the highest Masonic authority then accessible to them (the M. W. the Grand [] being not then in session,) and submitted to the M. W. the Grand Master of Masons this question, viz: "Has the M. W. the Grand [] of Minnesota *exclusive* original jurisdiction of its own members?" and prayed an immediate ruling and decision thereon; that said question was referred by the M. W. the Grand Master to the standing Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, then in session, who were his proper constitutional advisers and who furnished him with an affirmative reply, (see G. M. address for 1872, page 13, proceedings of that year) and that thereupon he gave an affirmative response to the Committee, who thereupon recommended that a Resolution be passed reversing the said action of Hennepin [] No. 4, in said case, and declaring those proceedings null and void. This report was laid on the table, and yet lies there, but the ruling of the M. W. the Grand Master of Masons in this jurisdiction, is, in the opinion of the undersigned, yet binding upon your Committee, and Rule 15, of the Trial Code yet forms part of the Constitution of Masons in this jurisdiction; and to-day, the undersigned, conscientiously believing as they did two years ago, that under that Constitution no subordinate [] in Minnesota has jurisdiction to try a member of your M. W. Grand [] for any alleged violation of Masonic law, are of the opinion that Hennepin [] No. 4, could not without a violation of that constitution try the Appellant even *with his consent*, on the charges appearing in the transcript of the proceedings sent up from that [], nor on any charges whatever, and that the proper place for the trial of an offending permanent member of your M. W. Grand [], is in the M. W. Grand [] itself and not elsewhere.

2nd.—The undersigned have as yet only considered the constitutional question, but in justice to themselves, and as they verily believe in the full and faithful discharge of their duty as members of your Committee, they beg to submit, further: That in all cases of *Appeal* from the action of subordinate [], where those [] had jurisdiction, to prefer charges, try and convict and punish, for violations of Masonic Law, and especially and particularly in all cases of expulsion, it is made the duty of your M. W. Grand Body, by and under the provisions of Rule 10, of the Trial Code to "*proceed to examine the case as presented in the certified transcript, and make a just, equitable and final decision of the matter.*" Rule 5, of the Trial Code, provides that "*an accused brother should be judged according to the evidence and in accordance with the well recognized and sound principles of the common Law.*"

The "certified transcript" of the proceedings had and taken in this most remarkable case, consists of ninety-five closely written pages of (legal cap) manuscript; the undersigned are unable to say how many more pages would have been added to this large number, if the original case which was before them two years ago, had been sent up with the record of the "re-hearing." That it forms a part of the record, there can be no doubt; and it is equally clear that it should have been returned to the M. W. the Grand []. But, singular as it may appear to your M. W. Grand Body, it is nevertheless absolutely true, that in all this vast record, neither in the "certified transcript" now in the hands of the Committee,

nor in the original transcript sent up two years ago, is there to be found, even one particle of *evidence* of the commission by the Appellant, of the offense with which he stood charged in Hennepin ☐ No. 4! The undersigned make this startling statement advisedly. The only matter introduced as evidence, on the part of the Respondent, and in support of the charge, is the partial record of the indictment of the Appellant by the Grand Jury of Hennepin County for the crime of Fornication; the verdict of the Petit Jury, before whom he was tried, and the Judgment of the Court upon said verdict, as shown by a certified copy of these partial records of the District Court in the case; and this certified copy of these partial records was received in evidence by the Commissioners of Hennepin ☐ No. 4, in the face of the written protest of the Appellant, and notwithstanding his objections made at the time to their reception. It was conceded by the Respondent on the hearing before the undersigned, that the conviction in the District Court of Hennepin County, was had upon the testimony of one witness, that that witness was a resident of the city of Minneapolis in the month of April, A. L. 5872, during the progress of the re-hearing of this case, and procurable by the Respondent; it was also admitted that Appellant urgently requested that said witness might be produced and examined before the Committee. It was not pretended that said witness was in any wise incompetent to testify orally before them, and face to face with the accused; so that the Appellant could have had the benefit of a cross examination, but instead of producing said witness, the Respondent introduced the certified transcript of a part of the records of the District Court of Hennepin County, aforesaid, and there rested.

There is yet another peculiar feature in the proceedings in the Subordinate ☐. This case was remitted to that ☐ from your M. W. Grand ☐ at its last Grand Annual Communication, (see page 45, proceedings 1872) "*with instructions that said Hennepin ☐ No. 4, give said Hodsdon a rehearing if desired by him, in accordance with the Trial Code.*" The undersigned have hitherto believed and now believe, that the "re-hearing" of a case is simply a *new* trial upon the original charges. This "certified transcript" coming up before your Committee, shows that these proceedings were not a *new trial* of the original charges, but a trial upon additional, other and altogether different charges; and that when the Respondent discovered that the other, additional and different charges could not be sustained by evidence or proofs, they were then withdrawn and abandoned. In "Look's Law and Practice of Masonic Trials," page 101, this Rule is laid down "New Trials proceed unless special order be made to the contrary upon the charges and answer already on file; and begin at the introduction of the proofs. No Amendment" (much less new, other or different charges and specifications) "can be made of the charges and specifications except under the like restrictions as at first; and none to the Answer except upon application of the accused, and permission of the Worshipful Master." The undersigned believe with the Craft generally throughout the United States, that this is good law, and that strict adherence to it will greatly subserve the best interests of Masonry.

The undersigned, unhesitatingly submit, that the certified transcripts of the partial records of the District Court of the 4th Judicial District, County of Hennepin, and State of Minnesota, introduced and received as "evidence" upon said New Trial, of the *commission* by the Appellant of the offense charged against him in Hennepin ☐ No. 4, were in *no sense* "evidence" "*in accordance with the well recognized and sound principles of the common law;*" nor were those documents admissible under any circumstances, as *proof* of the guilt of the accused, as set forth in the charge preferred by the J. W. of said ☐. In support of this Proposition the undersigned most respectfully invite your attention to the Report of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances of your M. W. Grand ☐ in the case of Reuben Fenderson, page 547, Published Proceedings of M. W. Grand ☐ of Minnesota. The Committee there say "*that to warrant a conviction*" (for perjury or any other criminal offense) "*there should be sufficient TESTIMONY before the ☐ to satisfy it there is no REASONABLE*

DOUBT of the guilt of the accused, there must be a moral wrong clearly proven." This report was unanimously adopted, and it is eminently worthy of note that the present M. W. Grand Master, and the present Chairman of your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence were members of that Committee.

The undersigned further submit in support of this proposition, that the rule at Common Law, with respect to the admissibility of records or transcripts of Records of Judgments of the Courts, is "That a verdict shall not be used as evidence against a man, where the opposite verdict would not have been evidence for him; in other words, the benefit to be derived from the verdict must be mutual." *Vide* 1, Starkie's Evidence, page 195. Suppose the verdict in this case had been "*not guilty*" would that verdict have been admissible on the part of the Appellant to prove his *innocence* of the charge of the J. W. of Hennepin ☐ No. 4? See also Bacon's Abridgment Title Evidence, Subdivision F.

Again: "Neither, as it seems, is a verdict for the Plaintiff in a civil action, evidence upon an indictment; for although the Defendant has had the opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses, and controvert the testimony of his opponent, yet it would be hard that upon a criminal charge which concerns his liberty or even his life, he should be bound by any default of his." *Vide* 1, Starkie's Evidence, page 197.

Again: "But the sentence of a Civil or Ecclesiastical Court, cannot be pleaded in bar in a Court of Common Law, to an indictment, *nor is such sentence evidence on a prosecution for an offense at Common Law, or by statute.* See 2 McNally's Evidence page 429, see also Duchess of Kingston's case as reported in 2 Smith L. C., page 424. see also 1 Greenleaf's Evidence, page 574, section 537.

Having thus shown that these partial exemplification of the records of said District Court were inadmissible as evidence at *Common Law*, the undersigned submit further, that in cases when an exemplification of a record might be admitted as evidence, the rule is most emphatic, that the *whole record* must be produced. See Bacon's Ab. Vol. 3, page 536, and Authorities there cited.

Finally it is submitted that all Masonic Authority is against the admission as evidence of any such records or partial records or documents, such admission is contrary to the spirit of Masonry; is diametrically opposed to the right of the accused, as guaranteed him in and by Rule 4 of our Trial Code; is in contravention of the rule that the "best evidence which the circumstances of the case admit, must *always* be produced if possible;" that the personal attendance of all witnesses should be obtained when practicable; and that either depositions or other documentary proofs of what witnesses may be personally produced to prove, should never be used where it is possible to do otherwise." See Look's Masonic Trials, page 54, 55 and 56.

We most respectfully submit, that the language used by Lord Chief Justice Grey, in delivering the opinion of the Court in the Duchess of Kingston's case, before referred to, with slight modification, is eminently applicable in this case: "Masonic Tribunals can alone expound Masonic Law and judge of the crime and its proofs; and in doing so, they must see with their own eyes, and try by their own rules; and in the discharge of this duty they neither seek the aid or intervention of temporal or profane tribunals."

The undersigned, the minority of your Committee, having thus established in their own minds the deliberate and firm conviction, that the records or certified transcript of the proceedings had and taken in Hennepin ☐ No. 4, and coming here on appeal, show on their face that those proceedings were, and are unconstitutional, and therefore null and void; and without even a shadow of proof for their foundation or justification, either Masonic or profane, and to the end that the brightest Jewel in the Masonic Crown may gain additional lustre by the acts of this Most Wor-

shipful Grand Body in a new and higher exemplification of the great truth that "CHARITY THINKETH NO EVIL;" and that litigation may cease; and peace and harmony prevail, do most *sincerely, conscientiously* and *respectfully* recommend the adoption by your Most Worshipful Grand ☐ of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the action of Hennepin ☐ No. 4, in the matter of the charges against, trial and conviction of, and the expulsion therefrom, of R. W. Bro. E. A. Hodsdon, be and the same is in all respects declared null and void.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. GRANT, Chairman of Committee.
WM. J. PARSONS.

Dated, Hall of Grand ☐, St. Paul, Jan. 15, A. D 1873.

The Committee to whom was referred the Printing bills and that part of the M. W. Grand Master's address relative to finances, made the following report which was adopted.

To the M. W. Grand ☐ of Minnesota:

Your Committee would recommend the payments of the several bills, if they are in accordance with contracts made.

The Finance Committee also recommend the adoption of the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to pay all moneys received by him, at once into the hands of the Grand Treasurer, and that he draw proper warrants for all disbursements.

Also that the Grand Secretary be instructed to supply himself with a book of Blank Receipts with proper stubs, and give to each delegate, paying him money, a proper receipt therefor. This is due to each delegate, that he may be able to show on his return, what disposal he has made of the ☐ funds placed in his hands.

They also recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master be requested to appoint each year an Auditing Committee of three, and that no disbursement shall be made of the funds of the Grand ☐, until said Committee have approved the same.

F. JOSS,
L. Z. ROGERS, } Committee.
E. M. BROUGHTON }

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence presented the following ing report which was adopted.

To the M. W. Grand ☐ of Minnesota, now in session:

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the Resolution of Bro. J. P. Pond, in regard to rights, duties and position of ☐ on funeral processions, have had the same under consideration and respectfully report:

That in the opinion of your Committee, none but Master Masons can be interred with the Funeral Honors of Masonry, and then the service is subject to certain unalterable restrictions. No Mason can be buried with the formalities of the Order, except by his own request to the Master or a member of the ☐ of which he was a member, strangers and higher Officers of the Order excepted.

When a deceased Brother has desired to be so buried, the ☐ of which the deceased was a member, or in case of a stranger, the ☐ in whose Jurisdiction he is at the time of his decease, shall conduct such ceremonies and as such is entitled to the post of honor in the procession which Masonically is at the left of the line and nearest the body of the deceased Brother. Other ☐ in the same Jurisdiction take position in the line in accordance with their Grand ☐ number, the oldest ☐ immediately preceding the ☐ conducting the ceremonies.

That in the opinion of your Committee a ☐ of Masons should not appear in a funeral procession as an escort, where the funeral services are performed by other Societies or Appendant Orders, unless the M.: M.: Funeral Service is by them performed.

That a ☐ conducting a funeral service may invite and permit to join in the funeral procession other Societies or Appendant Orders to act as an escort, whose position may by the ☐ conducting the ceremonies be assigned.

That a ☐ of Masons may not appear as such in public processions without first obtaining a dispensation of the M.: W.: Grand Master of the ☐ in whose Jurisdiction they are located, except at a Masonic funeral, in which latter case in this Jurisdiction is not required.

That in case a brother Mason has desired to be buried by any other Order, appendant or otherwise, that Order or Society have the right to conduct such service, and a ☐ of Masons have no right to appear thereat as such.

L. E. THOMPSON,
JOHN R. JONES,
C. W. NASH.

The special Committee on Claim of P.: G.: M.: C. W. Nash, presented the following report and resolution. Bro. L. E. Thompson offered a substitute. On vote, the substitute was lost, and the report of the special committee, with accompanying resolution, was adopted:

To the M.: W.: the Grand ☐ of the State of Minnesota:

The special committee to whom was referred the account of the M.: W.: Past Grand Master Nash, with instructions to ascertain the amount due him from this Grand ☐, and report the same for its consideration, would respectfully report that they have examined the records of the Grand ☐, the vouchers of the R.: W.: Grand Treasurer, and called and examined as witnesses, M.: W.: Grand Master Cooley, Past Grand Master Nash, R.: W.: Grand Secretary Combs, and R.: W.: Past D.: G.: M.: Thompson; and as the result of their investigations present the following.

Bro. Nash was unable to give us an itemized statement of his expenses during the time mentioned in his account, or any of them. He only gave us his estimate of what those expenses, in his judgment, amounted to, averaging the same at \$500 per year; nor could we obtain from any source the items of such expenses, nor any of them. Your committee were therefore compelled to rely upon what those expenses probably were from the best testimony attainable.

In our judgment the resolution on page 599 Grand ☐ Proceedings, determined the amount due at that time, to wit, Oct. 24, 1867, at \$100.

Bro. Cooley was called by Bro. Nash, as one of his witnesses, and stated that in his judgment his expenses during the past year did not exceed \$200, and that in his judgment the expenses of Bro. Nash for the last $3\frac{1}{4}$ years of his official term should not have exceeded the amount per annum of his (Cooley's) expenses as above.

Bro. Nash stated that his expenses per year between Oct. 24, 1867 and June 1, 1870, were less than they were for the years after Jan. 1, 1870.

In view of these facts, we are of the opinion that the sum of \$200 per annum from and after Oct. 24, 1867, would be a just and reasonable sum to allow Bro. Nash for expenses.

In this estimate we do not take into account any compensation for services, except, perhaps, the \$100 alluded to in the resolution of the Grand ☐ passed Oct. 24, 1867.

In our judgment such compensation is not comprised within the scope of the duties of your committee, under the action of the Grand ☐ heretofore taken.

We therefore find that the account of P. G. M. Nash with this Grand ☐, on this basis, stands as follows:

Amount due Oct. 24, 1867,	\$100 00
Expenses, as above, for $4\frac{1}{4}$ years, at \$200 per annum,	850 00
Total,	\$950 00

CR.

By paid, Jan. 18, 1869, voucher of Treasurer No. 40,	\$183 00
By paid, Jan. 20, 1870, voucher of Treasurer No. 3,	31 00
By paid, Jan. 1872,	260 00

Total,	\$474 00
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Leaving a balance due him of	\$476 00
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While we have not felt at liberty, for reasons above stated, to enter into the question of the value of the services of Bro. Nash, as G. M., yet, in view of extra official services performed by Bro. Nash in 1868 & 9, in the matter of the revision of the work in connection with the District Deputies, we would recommend that the additional sum of \$75 be allowed.

We therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master be empowered to draw on the G. T. in favor of Past Grand Master Nash for the sum of \$551, in full payment of all expenses incurred by him on account of this Grand ☐ from and after Oct. 24, 1867, and of extra services by him performed therefor in connection with the District Deputies, in the revision of the work, and the \$100 due as per resolution of the Grand ☐, passed Oct. 24, 1867.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. W. SCOTT, JAMES N. CASTLE, E. D. B. PORTER.	} Committee.
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BRO. L. E. THOMPSON'S SUBSTITUTE.

WHEREAS, Bro. C. W. Nash, Past Grand Master of this M. W. G. ☐, by resolution at its last Grand Annual Communication, was authorized by this M. W. Grand ☐ to draw upon the Grand Treasurer for all expenses by him incurred as Grand Master; and pursuant to such resolution the M. W. Brother did draw upon the Grand Treasurer for the sum of \$1844, which draft was presented to the Grand Treasurer for payment, and by him declined for want of funds; and having transferred such warrant to Bro. J. P. Pond, for value, who now claims to be the owner thereof; and same is still unpaid and now demanded by him.

Resolved, That the Grand Treasurer be instructed to pay out of any moneys in his hands not otherwise appropriated, the said draft so held by Bro. Pond.

Bro. E. P. Barnum presented his credentials as the G. Representative of the State of Florida. He was duly received and acknowledged as such.

Bro. O. H. Page offered the following resolution. Adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary is hereby authorized to cancel the amount found due the Grand ☐ by the Committee on the Returns of ☐ from Pleasant Grove ☐ No. 22, upon their showing to his satisfaction that the same has been paid in part, the balance an error.

Bro. Joss offered the following resolution. Adopted:

Resolved, That the salary of Grand Secretary be fixed at the sum of five hundred dollars for the ensuing year, which shall be in full for all services and clerk hire.

Resolved, That the G. S. Secretary be requested, previous to his delivery to P. G. M. C. W. Nash of the warrant for the amount voted as due him from this Grand ☐, to take from Bro. Nash a receipt in full for all claims against this Grand ☐.

Bro. Barnum offered the following resolution. Adopted:

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to M. W. Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, on account of postage and services in compiling the History of Masons in Minnesota.

Bro. E. P. Barnum offered the following resolution. Adopted:

Resolved, That M. W. Bro. G. B. Cooley, P. G. M. is hereby authorized to draw on the Grand Treasurer for the sum of three hundred (\$300) Dollars, for his expenses as G. M. for the past Masonic year.

Bro. Joss offered the following resolution. Adopted:

Resolved, That the sum of fifty dollars is hereby appropriated to Bro. A. Richardson, Grand Tiler, for his services in tiling this Grand ☐.

Bro. W. H. Grant offered the following resolution. Adopted:

Resolved, That after the present session, and until otherwise ordered, no compensation for per diem be allowed or paid to any representative of any subordinate ☐ or member of this Grand ☐, for attending its sessions.

Adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand ☐ be extended to the St. Paul & Pacific and Northern Pacific Railroad Companies for their courtesy in furnishing half-fare passes to the representatives to this Grand ☐.

The Committee on Pay Roll submitted the following report, which was adopted:

PAY ROLL GRAND LODGE REPRESENTATIVES.

NAME OF LODGE.	Number.	No. Days.	Per Diem.	Mileage.	Total.	Am't G. L. Dues.	TO WHOM PAID.
St. Johns.....	1	3	\$9 00	\$2 00	\$11 00	\$57 00	E. A. Folsom.
Cataract.....	2	3	9 00	50	9 50	110 50	Fred. L. Smith.
St. Paul.....	3	3	9 00	.....	9 00	82 50	W. H. Grant.
Hennepin.....	4	3	9 00	50	9 50	158 00	A. A. Ames.
Ancient Landmark	5	3	9 00	.....	9 00	123 50	B. F. Wright.
Dacota.....	7	3	9 00	1 60	10 60	40 50	C. O. Ball.
Red Wing.....	8	3	9 00	3 30	12 30	72 00	L. R. Wellman.
Faribault.....	9	3	9 00	4 80	13 80	62 00	B. F. Straub.
Mantorville.....	11	3	9 00	9 60	18 60	35 00	W. W. Ely.
Mankato.....	12	3	9 00	.....	9 00	68 50	Wm. J. Parsons.
Wapabasa.....	14	3	9 00	5 60	14 60	55 00	Wm. M. Green.
Monticello.....	16	3	9 00	5 60	14 60	28 00	H. Kries.
Hokah.....	17	3	9 00	18 80	27 80	54 50	L. T. Lyons.
Winona.....	18	3	9 00	8 00	17 00	87 00	I. B. Cummings.
Minneapolis.....	19	3	9 00	50	9 50	129 50	John H. Noble.
Caledonia.....	20		.....	.....	.....	26 50	Not represented.
Rochester.....	21	3	9 00	10 00	19 00	90 50	Chas. Shandrew.
Pleasant Grove.....	22	3	9 00	13 10	22 10	36 50	O. H. Page.
North Star.....	23	3	9 00	7 00	16 00	51 50	L. W. Collins.
Wilton.....	24	3	9 00	8 60	17 60	20 50	Geo. H. Woodbury.
Western Star.....	26		.....	.....	.....	37 50	Not represented.
Blue Earth Valley	27	9	9 00	.....	9 00	32 50	C. H. Hutchins.
Clearwater.....	28		.....	.....	.....	22 00	Not represented.
Morning Star.....	29	3	9 00	18 00	27 00	27 50	G. W. Boyington.
Anoka.....	30	3	9 00	3 30	12 30	68 00	H. W. Sterling.
King Hiram.....	31	3	9 00	4 70	13 70	20 00	R. H. Rose.
Sakatah.....	32	3	9 00	8 00	17 00	26 50	Geo. A. Blair.
Star in the East.....	33	3	9 00	6 10	15 10	59 00	J. W. Morford.
Oriental.....	34	3	9 00	3 60	12 60	34 50	Geo. W. D. Kensiee.
Mount Moriah.....	35	3	9 00	1 60	10 60	35 50	A. H. Truax.
Preston.....	36	3	9 00	15 95	24 95	72 50	H. R. Wells.
Mystic Tie.....	37		.....	.....	.....	.....	Not represented.
Washington.....	38	3	9 00	11 50	20 50	34 00	Jas. A. Garver.
Fidelity.....	39		.....	.....	.....	.....	Not represented.
Carnelian.....	40	3	9 00	4 60	13 60	59 50	W. W. Scott.
Hermon.....	41	3	9 00	.....	9 00	49 50	Thos. P. Kellett.
Hope.....	42	2	6 00	6 50	12 50	37 50	G. K. Gilbert.
Harmony.....	43		.....	.....	.....	.....	Not represented.
King Solomon.....	44	3	9 00	2 80	11 80	86 00	N. S. Pond.
Union.....	45	3	9 00	6 30	15 30	51 00	Robt. Travis.
Evergreen.....	46		.....	.....	.....	16 00	Represented by No. 49.
Concord.....	47	3	9 00	17 00	17 00	17 00	W. H. Hall.
Social.....	48	3	9 00	3 50	12 50	86 00	F. A. Noble.
Rising Sun.....	49	3	9 00	13 50	22 50	43 00	N. H. Swift.
Watertown.....	50	3	9 00	4 50	13 50	47 00	Ernest Hainlin.
Acacia.....	51	3	9 00	2 10	11 10	25 50	J. A. McClusky.
Cannon River.....	52	3	9 00	7 30	16 30	39 00	Isaac Pope.
Nicollet.....	54	3	9 00	7 50	16 50	48 50	Thos. Downs.
Zion.....	55	3	9 00	7 00	16 00	18 50	J. H. McCourt.
Meridian.....	56	3	9 00	16 00	25 00	69 00	J. R. Jones.
Blue Earth City.....	57	3	9 00	21 30	23 00	23 00	H. P. Young.
Spring Valley.....	58	3	9 00	15 00	24 00	38 00	J. Q. Farmer.
Temple.....	59	3	9 00	9 30	18 30	21 00	W. W. Pendergast.
Star in the West.....	60	3	9 00	12 40	21 40	36 00	Ira M. Carpenter.
Ashler.....	61	3	9 00	11 90	19 90	19 00	Jas. S. Niles.
Star.....	62	3	9 00	4 00	13 00	40 00	N. Warner.
Illustrious.....	63	3	9 00	10 25	19 35	53 00	E. S. Case.
Chain Lake.....	64	3	9 00	21 60	23 50	23 50	J. A. Armstrong.
Golden Rule.....	65	3	9 00	2 00	11 00	21 00	R. H. Sanderson.
Madelia.....	66	3	9 00	11 00	20 00	20 00	W. R. Marvin.
Corinthian.....	67	3	9 00	2 60	11 60	40 00	L. P. Dodge.
Mystic Star.....	69	3	9 00	.....	9 00	30 50	Niles Carpenter.
Forest City.....	70	3	9 00	9 00	9 00	10 50	C. E. Cutts.
Paynesville.....	71		.....	.....	.....	16 00	Not represented.
Lansing.....	72		.....	.....	.....	15 50	Not represented.
Brownsville.....	73	3	9 00	.....	9 00	11 50	Check sent lodge.
Minneiska.....	74	3	9 00	.....	9 00	9 50	L. R. Brooks.

PAY ROLL GRAND LODGE—CONTINUED.

NAME OF LODGE.	Number.	No. Days.	Per Diem.	Mileage.	Total.	Am't G. L.: Dues.	TO WHOM PAID.
Eureka.....	75	3	9 00	\$11 40	20 40	35 00	C. A. Roy.
Joppa.....	76	3	9 00	11 10	20 10	26 00	M. M. Clark.
Tuscan.....	77	3	9 00	8 00	17 00	22 50	E. M. Broughton.
Mystic Circle.....	78	3	9 00	15 00	8 50	8 50	L. R. Hall.
Palestine.....	79	3	9 00	15 00	24 00	59 00	E. M. Bloomer.
Henderson.....	80	3	9 00	5 80	14 80	16 00	J. H. Grant.
Constellation.....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 50	Not represented.
Howard.....	82	3	9 00	5 40	13 00	13 00	N. C. Rickerson.
Huram Abl.....	83	3	9 00	8 60	17 60	30 50	A. L. Porter.
Orient.....	84	3	9 00	.....	9 00	24 50	H. A. Correy.
High Forest.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 00	Not represented.
Tyrian.....	86	3	9 00	10 00	19 00	26 50	James Oliver.
Doric.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 00	Not represented.
Yellowstone.....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 50	Not represented.
Golden Fleece.....	89	3	9 00	7 40	16 40	41 00	J. C. Braden.
Good Faith.....	90	3	9 00	19 10	14 00	14 00	Alex. Fiddis.
Antiquity.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not rep. and no returns.
Fraternal.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 00	Not represented.
Unity.....	93	1	3 00	7 20	10 20	39 50	W. H. Fletcher.
Keystone.....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 00	Not represented.
Sherburne.....	95	3	9 00	3 50	12 50	28 00	Wm. M. Cleeland.
Libanus, U. D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....
Corner Stone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 00	.....
Prudence.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....
Charity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 00	.....
Sunset.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 00	.....
Aurora.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	.....
Fraternity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bethel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sharon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shilo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1104 40	3609 50	.....

PAY ROLL GRAND ☐ OFFICERS.

NAMES.	No. Days.	Per Diem.	Mileage.	Total.	TO WHOM PAID.
Grove B. Cooley, G. M.	3	\$9 00	\$0 50	\$9 50	G. B. Cooley.
C. Griswold, D. G. M.	3	9 00	1 65	10 65	Chas. Griswold.
J. N. Castle, S. G. W.	3	9 00	2 00	11 00	James N. Castle.
E. P. Barnum, J. G. W.	3	9 00	12 40	21 40	E. P. Barnum.
Geo. L. Otis, G. T.	3	9 00	.....	9 00	Geo. L. Otis.
W. S. Combs, G. S.	3	9 00	.....	9 00	W. S. Combs.
D. M. Baldwin, S. G. D.	3	9 00	3 30	12 30	Dwight M. Baldwin.
J. L. Powers, J. G. D.	3	9 00	1 60	10 60	J. L. Powers.
L. Z. Rogers, G. M.	3	9 00	8 00	17 00	L. Z. Rogers.
T. C. Shapleigh, G. P.	3	9 00	5 60	14 60	T. C. Shapleigh.
O. W. Waldo, G. L. S.	3	9 09	11 50	20 50	Orrin W. Waldo.
B. P. Cheney, G. J. S.	3	9 30	6 30	15 30	B. P. Cheney.
A. Richardson, G. T.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Included in appr'pri'tn.
H. N. Smith, G. St. B.	3	9 00	5 60	14 60	H. N. Smith.
H. A. Corey, G. St. B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Represented Lodge.
Total.....	..	117 00	58 40	175 40	.....

PAY ROLL PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

NAMES.	No. Days.	Per Diem.	Mileage.	Total.	To WHOM PAID.
A. E. Ames, P. G. M.	1	\$3 00	\$0 50	\$3 50	A. E. Ames.
A. T. C. Pierson, P. G. M.	3	9 00		9 00	A. T. C. Pierson.
C. W. Nash, P. G. M.	3	9 00		9 00	E. P. Barnum for C. W.
A. Goodrich, P. D. G. M.	3	9 00		9 00	A. Goodrich. [Nash.
D. B. Loomis, P. D. G. M.	3	9 00	2 10	11 00	D. B. Loomis.
L. E. Thompson, P. D. G. M.	3	9 00	50	9 50	L. E. Thompson.
S. E. Adams, P. G. S. W.	3	9 00	5 60	14 60	Sam. E. Adams.
S. R. Merrill, P. G. S. W.	3	9 00	4 60	13 60	S. R. Merrill.
E. D. B. Porter, P. G. S. W.	1	3 00		3 00	E. D. B. Porter.
Wm. Lee, P. G. J. W.	3	9 00	1 60	10 60	Wm. Lee.
A. C. Smith, P. G. J. W.	3	9 00	7 40	16 40	A. C. Smith.
Fred. Joss, P. G. J. W.	3	9 00	3 30	12 30	F. Joss.
J. W. Morford, P. G. J. W.					Represented lodge.
Total		96 00	25 50	121 50	

COMMITTEE ON RETURNS OF ☐.

NAMES.	No. Days.	Per Diem.	Mileage.	Total.	To WHOM PAID.
C. N. Daniels	3	\$9 00	\$4 80	\$13 80	C. N. Daniels.
J. C. Terry	4	12 00		12 00	J. C. Terry.
B. F. Wright	1	3 00		3 00	B. F. Wright.
W. S. Combs	4	12 00		12 00	W. S. Combs.
Total		36 00	4 80	40 80	

RECAPITULATION.

Pay Roll ☐ Representatives,	- - - - -	\$1104 40
Pay Roll Grand ☐ Officers,	- - - - -	175 40
Pay Roll Past Grand ☐ Officers,	- - - - -	121 50
Pay Roll Committee on Returns of ☐ ,	- - - - -	40 80

Total, - - - - - 1442 10

C. N. DANIELS,
W. S. COMBS,
E. D. B. PORTER, } Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RETURNS OF .

No.	NAMES.	Amount Dues Reported by Lodges on Returns '73.	Am't due by Com. on Returns as due G. L. on Returns '73.	Am't due G. Lodge on last year's Ret'n and unpaid.	Amount due Sub. Lodges as found by on the last year, unpaid.	Total amount due G. L. by Sub. Lodges, 1873.	Amount due Sub. Lodges overpaid.
1	St. John's.....	\$57 00	\$61 00	\$5 50		\$9.50	
2	Cataract.....	110 50	110 50				
3	St. Paul.....	82 50	82 50				
4	Hennepin.....	158 00	158 00				
5	Ancient Landmark	183 50	183 50				
7	Dacota.....	40 50	40 50				
8	Red Wing.....	72 00	77 50			4.00	
9	Faribault.....	62 00	62 00				
11	Mantorville.....	35 00	35 00				
12	Mankato.....	68 50	68 00				.50
14	Wapahasa.....	55 00	55 00				
16	Monticello.....	28 00	28 00				
17	Hokah.....	54 50	54 50				
18	Winona.....	87 00	87 00				
19	Minneapolis.....	129 50	129 50				
20	Caledonia.....	26 50	25 50				1.00
21	Rochester.....	90 50	90 50				
22	Pleasant Grove...	36 50	37 00	32.00		32.50	
23	North Star.....	51 50	49 50				2.00
24	Wilton.....	20 50	20 50				
26	Western Star.....	32 50	32 50				
27	Blue Earth Valley.	32 50	32 50				
28	Clear Water.....	22 00	32 50	7.00		17.50	
29	Morning Star...	27 50	39 00	6.00		17.50	
30	Anoka.....	63 00	63 00				
31	King Hiram.....	20 00	25 00	53.00		58.00	
32	Sakatah.....	26 50	26 50				
33	Star in the East...	59 00	56 50				2.50
34	Oriental.....	34 50	31 00				3.50
35	Mount Moriah....	35 50	35 50				
36	Preston.....	72 50	72 50				
37	Mystic Tie.....			.50			
38	Washington.....	34 00	34 00				
39	Fidelity.....	82 50	64 50			64.50	
40	Cornelian.....	59 50	57 00				2.50
41	Hermon.....	49 50	48 50				1.00
42	Hope.....	37 50					
43	Harmony.....	28 50	27 50			27.50	
44	King Solomon....	86 00	85 50				.50
45	Union.....	51 00	50 00				1.00
46	Evergreen.....	16 00	16 00				
47	Concord.....	17 50	17 00				
48	Social.....	36 00	36 50			.50	
49	Rising Sun.....	43 00	46 00	13.00			.50
50	Watertown.....	47 00	47 00				16.00
51	Acacia.....	25 50	25 50				
52	Cannon River....	29 00	29 00				
54	Nicollet.....	48 50	48 50				
55	Zion.....	18 50	18 50				
56	Meridian.....	69 50	69 00			.50	
57	Blue Earth City...	23 00	21 50			1.50	
58	Spring Valley....	33 00	38 00			5.00	
59	Temple.....	21 00	22 00			1.00	

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RETURNS OF —CONTINUED.

No.	NAMES.	Amount Dues Reported by Lodges on Returns '73.	Am't found by Com. on Re- turns as due G. L. on Returns '73.	Am't due G. Lodge on last year's Ret'ns and unpaid.	Amount due Sub. Lodges as found by Com'ttee last year, unpaid.	Total amount due G. L. by Subord. Lodges, 1873.	Amount due Sub. Lodges overpaid.
60	Star in the West...	36 00	36 00				
61	Ashlar.....	19 00	19 00				
62	Star.....	40 00	42 00			2.00	
63	Illustrious.....	53 00	53 00				
64	Chain Lake.....	23 50	23 50				
65	Golden Rule.....	21 00	21 00				
66	Medelia.....	20 00	21 00	.50		1.00	
67	Corinthian.....	40 00	40 00				
69	Mystic Star.....	30 50	30 50				
70	Forest City.....	10 50	10 50	5.00		5.00	
71	Paynesville.....	11 50	10 50				1.00
72	Lansing.....	16 50	15 00				1.50
73	Brownsville.....	11 50	10 50				1.00
74	Minneiska.....	9 50	9 50				
75	Eureka.....	35 00	35 00				
76	Joppa.....	26 00	29 00			3.00	
77	Tuscan.....	22 50	22 50				.50
78	Mystic Circle.....	8 50	11 50			3.00	
79	Palestine.....	59 00	59 00				
80	Henderson.....	16 00	16 00				
81	Constellation.....	28 50	28 50				
82	Howard.....	13 00	13 00				
83	Huram a Bi.....	30 50	30 50				
84	Orient.....	24 50	24 50				
85	High Forest.....	13 00	14 00			1.00	
86	Tyrian.....	26 50	26 50				
87	Doric.....	41 00					
88	Yellowstone.....	32 50	32 50				
89	Golden Fleece....	41 00	41 00				
90	Good Faith.....	14 00	14 00				
91	Antiquity.....	10 50	13 50			3.00	
92	Fraternal.....	23 00	23 00				
93	Unity.....	39 50	39 50				
94	Keystone.....	29 00					
95	Sherburne.....	28 00	28 00				
	Libanus...U. D.	12 00	12 00	2.00		2.00	
	Corner Stone.....	26 00	26 00				
	Prudence.... "	6 00	6 00				
	Charity..... "	17 00	17 00				
	Sunset..... "	13 00	13 00				
	Aurora..... "	15 00	15 00				
	Fraternity... "						
	Shilo..... "						

P. G. M. Cooley then proceeded to install the following G. officers :

M. W. CHAS. GRISWOLD, G. M.
 R. W. JAS. N. CASTLE, D. G. M.
 R. W. EDGAR NASH, G. S. W.
 R. W. I. B. CUMMINGS, G. J. W.
 R. W. GEO. L. OTIS, G. T.
 M. W. GROVE B. COOLEY, G. Orator.
 M. W. GEO. W. PRESCOTT, G. Chaplain.
 W. N. S. POND, G. M.
 W. L. T. LYON, G. Swd. B.
 W. J. A. McCLUSKEY, G. Std. B.
 W. JOHN H. NOBLE, G. S. D.
 W. L. R. BROOKS, G. Jr. D.
 W. E. W. DURANT, G. P.
 W. E. M. BROUGHTON, G. S. S.
 W. W. W. ELY, G. J. S.
 W. A. RICHARDSON, G. Tiler.

R. W. E. D. B. Porter not being present, on account of sickness, it was voted to request Ancient Landmark ☐ No. 5, to install him as Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master made the following appointments :

GRAND VISITOR AND LECTURER.

W. C. N. DANIELS, of Faribault.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

M. W. A. T. C. PIERSON, St. Paul, Chairman.
 R. W. J. W. MORFORD, Owatonna.
 R. W. S. R. MERRILL, Lake City.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

R. W. E. D. B. PORTER, St. Paul.
 R. W. GEO. L. OTIS, St. Paul.
 R. W. WM. S. COMBS, St. Paul.

No further business appearing, after prayer by the G. M., the Grand ☐ was closed in ample form.

CHAS. GRISWOLD, Grand Master.

Attest :

E. D. B. PORTER, Grand Secretary.

SUMMARY GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

RECEIPTS.

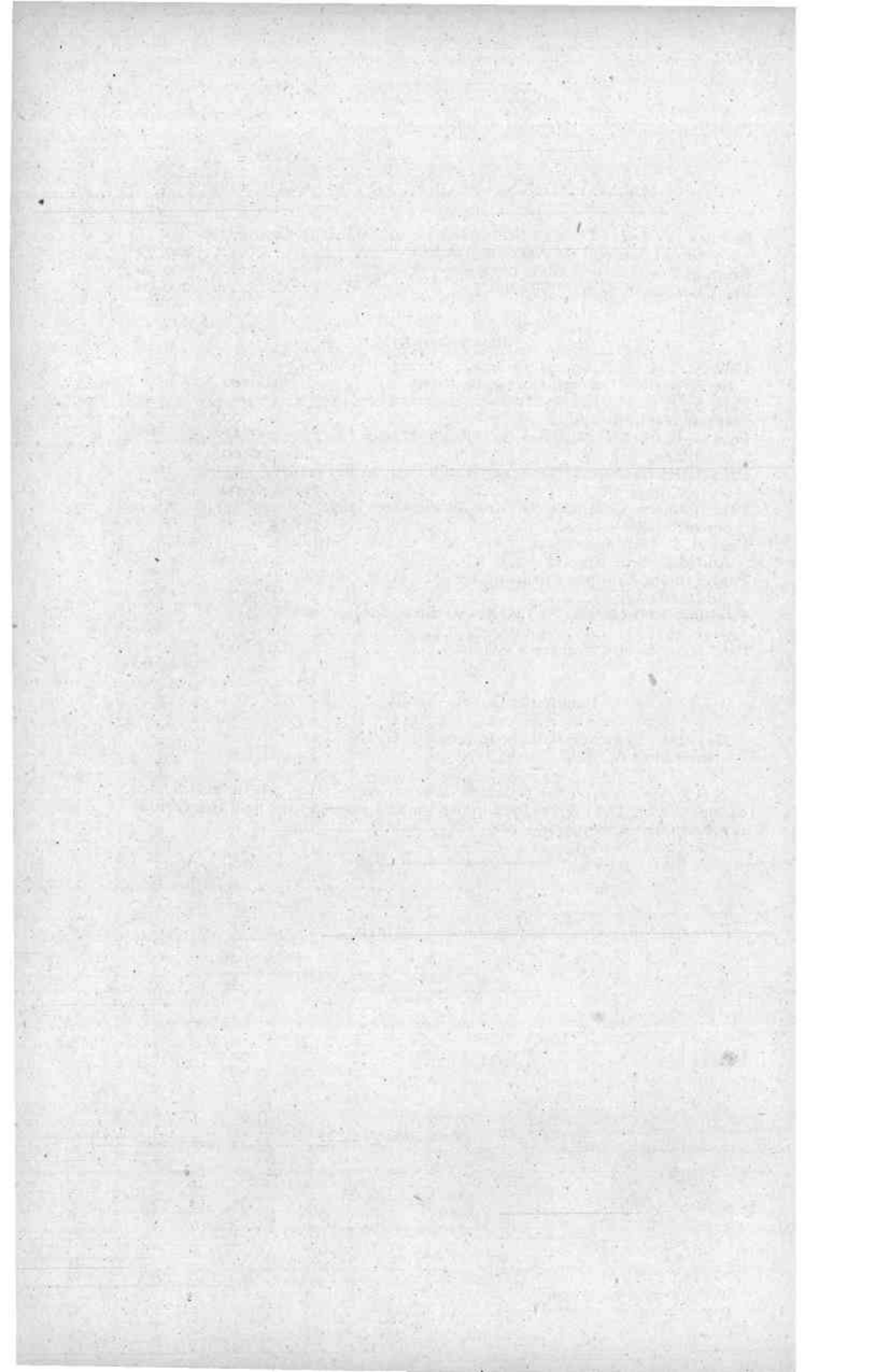
Balance in hands of Grand Secretary, as per Report of Committee on Grand Secretary's Accounts, page 16.....	\$47 78
From Subordinate ☐ , dues 1873, page 38.....	3609 50
For Charters of eight ☐ , each \$25.....	200 00
	\$3857 28

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid A. T. C. Pierson, per order G.: M.: G. B. Cooley, for Report on Foreign Correspondence.....	\$300 00
Paid A. T. C. Pierson on Historiographer of Grand ☐ , as per resolution page 36.....	100 00
Paid G. B. Cooley expenses as Grand Master, as per resolution, page 36.....	300 00
Paid A. Richardson services as Grand Tiler, as per resolution, page 36.....	50 00
Paid Pioneer Company printing Proceedings 1872, as per bill, page 17.....	533 70
Paid H. P. Hall printing P.: G.: M.: C. W. Nash's Address, 1872, page 17.....	60 00
Paid Tribune Company printing G.: M.: G. B. Cooley's Address, page 17.....	9 00
Paid Pay Roll Grand ☐ Officers and Representatives page 39.....	1442 10
Paid Rent Grand Secretary's Office.....	250 00
	3044 80
Balance in G.: S.: hands.....	812 48

Erratum, Page 23—Balance in hands of G.: S.: 47.78 instead of 67.78.

NOTE—As none of the railroads acknowledged the return certificates except the St. Paul & Pacific in part, the full mileage was paid the various representatives, as per pay roll.



APPENDIX A.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

To the M.: W.: Grand [] of Minnesota :

In presenting the Report on Foreign Correspondence, your Committee cannot refrain from congratulating the Craft upon the harmony and prosperity permeating the institution as demonstrated by the proceedings of the different Grand [], with whom we are in correspondence.

With the exception of the Quebec matter, which is still unsettled; in none, nor between none of the Grand [] from Maine to California, from British Columbia to Florida, has any question affecting the equanimity of the jurisdiction been raised.

Since our last report we have received the proceedings of two new claimants for recognition among the sisterhood of Grand [],—British Columbia and Utah. The circumstances under which they were organized will be found in this report. We recommend that the right hand of fellowship be extended to each; resolutions will be submitted.

There are forty-seven recognized Grand [] in North America. [] have been established in Dakota, Wyoming, New Mexico, Alaska and Manitoba, but from their surroundings it will be a long time before a Grand [] can be formed in either. In México, Masonry, like its politics, is in a chaotic condition.

If the difficulties in the jurisdiction of the Grand [] of Canada should result in the recognition of the "Grand [] of Quebec," the whole number will be forty-eight, with five or six in the prospective.

Each of the Grand [] publishes an annual abstract of its proceedings; the pamphlets varying from twenty to five hundred pages each. Most of the Grand [] have a Committee on Foreign Correspondence whose duty it is to report upon all the proceedings received.

In examining the proceedings, one is forcibly reminded of the old adage, "many men of many minds," as all manner of questions are found and as many phases of the same question as the wit of man can resolve.

Unfortunately the proportion of reading, thinking Masons, to the whole number who take part in the business of a Grand ☐ is small. Often, very often, Grand ☐ would assume very awkward positions but for the Committees on Foreign Correspondence.

Even as it is, we occasionally find Grand Bodies adopting measures at one session that they are obliged to repeal at the next. Each of the Committees notes the various propositions presented to the several Grand ☐, examines, compares and comments on them, each of the reporters is criticised by the others, thus compelling study and reflection before recording an opinion, and the result is that Committees on Foreign Correspondence have become a necessity.

In preparing this report we have had, as heretofore, an eye single to the craft in Minnesota, selecting such decisions as we conceived might be useful or interesting, commenting where we deemed it pertinent and presenting such extracts as appeared to us would help to educate the Masonic mind.

We present a list of the Grand ☐ and the time of meeting whose proceedings we have received ;

Alabama,.....	December,....1871	Mississippi,.....	January,....1872
Arkansas,.....	November,....1871	Montana,.....	October,....1871
British Columbia,...	December,....1871	New Hampshire,...	May,....1871
Connecticut,....	May,....1872	New Jersey,.....	January,....1872
California,.....	October,....1871	North Carolina,...	December,....1871
Colorado,.....	September,....1871	Nebraska,.....	June,....1872
Canada,.....	July,....1871	Nevada,.....	September,....1871
Delaware,.....	June,....1872	New Brunswick,...	September,....1872
Dist. of Columbia,...	Nov.,....1871	Nova Scotia,.....	June,....1872
Florida,.....	February,....1872	Oregon,.....	June,....1872
Georgia,.....	October,....1871	Pennsylvania,.....	December,....1871
Indiana,.....	May,....1871	Rhode Island,....	May,....1871
Illinois,.....	October,....1871	South Carolina,...	December,....1871
Iowa,.....	June,....1872	Tennessee,.....	November,....1871
Kentucky,.....	October,....1871	Texas,.....	June,....1872
Kansas,.....	October,....1871	Utah,.....	January,....1872
Louisiana,....	February,....1872	Vermont,.....	June,....1871
Maine,.....	May,....1872	Virginia,.....	December,....1871
Maryland,.....	November,....1871	Wisconsin,.....	June,....1872
Michigan,.....	January,....1872	Washington,.....	September,....1871
Missouri,.....	October,....1872	West Virginia,....	November,....1871

We hoped that this year we should receive the proceedings of all the American Grand ☐, but have been disappointed, those of Idaho, Massachusetts, New York and Ohio failed to reach us.

Following the usual custom of noticing alphabetically, we commence with

ALABAMA.

The Fifty-first Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of Alabama was held at Montgomery, December 4th, 1871.

Two hundred and sixteen ☐ represented.

Three hundred and seventy-four on the roll.

Eleven dispensations for new ☐ were issued during the year.

The Deputy Grand Master presided.

The Grand Master, M. W. Wm. P. Chilton, elected December, 1869 and again in 1870, died on the 20th day of January, 1871.

A ☐ of Sorrow in his memory was held at Montgomery.

We find that we were mistaken in supposing that the Archives of our Grand ☐ contained the constitutions of the Grand ☐ of Alabama, as we find the following in the Grand Master's address.

"In answer to two questions propounded to me as the Grand Master of Alabama, by the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence of the Grand ☐ of Minnesota, to wit:

1st. 'After a candidate has been duly elected to receive the degrees, can he be *estopped* by the objection of a member of the lodge, made either in open ☐, or privately to the Worshipful Master, no reason being given by the objecting member?' I replied, *No*.

2d. 'Has a subordinate ☐ the right to prefer charges and try a member who is also a member of the Grand ☐; or has the Grand ☐ exclusive original jurisdiction?' I replied that, in Alabama, a subordinate ☐ *has the right to try any member except its Master*; and quoted Sec. 25, Art. VI, of the constitution of the Grand ☐.

From the decisions reported to the Grand ☐ by the Grand Master, we select:

1st. "*Held* that a ☐ has no right to refuse to entertain charges against one of its members, preferred by a member of another ☐."

Of dimits he says:

"That a dimit is simply the severance of ☐ membership, and is complete when the brother has paid his indebtedness to the ☐, and the ☐ has by resolution consented to such severance. The act of the ☐ severs the membership, not the issuing of the certificate by the secretary."

And quotes from "Mackey's Jurisprudence" as follows:

"Of course there is no Masonic duty more explicitly laid down in the Ancient Constitutions, than that which requires every Mason to be a member of some ☐; but I can not deny to any man the right of withdrawing, whenever he pleases, from a voluntary association. The laws of the land would not sustain the Masonic authorities in the enforcement of such a regulation, and our own self-respect, if there were no other motive, should prevent us from attempting it.

"Freemasonry is, in all respects, a voluntary association, and as no one is expected or permitted to enter its folds unless it be 'of his own free will and accord,' so no one should continue in it except by the exercise of the same voluntary disposition.

"There is no law in the Ancient Constitutions, or in the old Regulations, which forbids the granting of dimits to individual Masons, yet the whole spirit of the institution is against such a system. The holding of membership in a ☐ is an absolute duty, *but one which cannot be enforced*. If a

Mason violates it, all that can be done is to visit him with the penalties which fall upon the unaffiliated Mason."

7. "That 'ten white families within a mile, and enough Masons within two miles to constitute a [],' do not constitute a town."

22. "That the widow of a man not a Mason, notwithstanding her first husband was a Mason, cannot claim the protection and charity of the fraternity; but that the children of the first marriage are entitled to its protection and charity."

23. "That an unaffiliated Mason, however worthy, is not entitled to, and should not be buried with Masonic honors."

24. "A man who is near-sighted may be made a Mason."

29. "That a F. C. Mason has a right to a certificate in the nature of a dimit from the [] in which he was initiated and passed; and that notwithstanding he may have been rejected for the third degree, he is a F. C. in good standing until charges are preferred against him.—*See Edict 17, p. 80, of the Masonic Code.* And, furthermore, he has the right to petition directly to the [] in which he was passed, and to whose jurisdiction he belongs, for a certificate as above stated, and the [] is bound to grant it, or prefer charges against him. The sanctity of the ballot is not involved in the matter at all."

An Entered Apprentice has the same rights.

The following from the Report on Masonic Jurisprudence, was concurred in by the Grand [].

"Before a ballot is had, it is not improper for members of the [] to discuss the character and qualifications of a candidate for Masonry, but such discussion is not allowable after the ballot."

"It is not unmasonic for a Mason to plead the statute of limitations in any case in which it is allowed to be pleaded by the law of the State; but it is unmasonic for a Mason to refuse to pay his just debts when he has the ability to do so."

In accordance with the recommendation of the Grand Master the following was adopted:

Resolved by the Grand [] of Alabama, That the edict of the Grand [] contained in the resolution passed at the annual communication of the Grand [] in 1869, in relation to dimitts, in the words following, to wit:

Resolved, That the subordinate [] shall hereafter grant no dimitts unless the member asking a dimit is about to remove without the jurisdiction of this Grand [], or for the purpose of forming a new [], or joining another []; and the subordinate [] are directed to insert in each dimit granted, at the end of the form of a dimit as published in the Masonic Code, the words—'When he affiliates with any other [] of ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and notice of such affiliation given to this [],—'

"Be, and the same is, hereby repealed."

A move in the right direction.

The following resolutions were submitted and referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence:

"Resolved, That the habit, indulged in by some [], of allowing the friends of a deceased Mason, who at the time of his death stood *suspended for non-payment of dues*, to pay up his arrearages for the purpose of allowing him a Masonic burial, is decidedly reprehensible, and the same is hereby strictly prohibited."

"Resolved, That all non-affiliated Masons who shall pay the annual dues of the [] in whose jurisdiction they reside; shall be furnished with a certificate by the Secretary of the [] in which said dues were paid; which certificate shall entitle the holder thereof to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, except [] membership."

An excellent report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. R. F. Knott, in which the proceedings of forty-four Grand  are carefully reviewed.

He quotes approvingly from the address of P. . G. . M. . Nash and the report of the Grand Lecturer.

M. . W. . Joseph H. Johnson was elected Grand Master and R. . W. . Daniel Sayre, re-elected Grand Secretary.

ARKANSAS.

The Thirty-third Annual Communication of the Grand  of Arkansas, was held at Little Rock, November 6th, 1871.

One hundred and twenty-nine  represented.

Two hundred and fifty-three on the roll.

Eighteen dispensations for new  issued during the year.

From the excellent address of the Grand Master, we select:

"As a people, we have been signally blest, in the year that has just closed. While other nations have been afflicted with war, and the invasion of hostile armies, and internecine strife of the most bloody and cruel character, peace has been ours. While famine, with gaunt, hungry mien, has stalked through other lands, and claimed his victims by thousands, until the mother has sold her child for food, and the grave has answered the requisition of the hungry, and the corpse of the starved has become the food of the starving, plenty has crowned our boards. While the pestilence that 'walks in darkness, and wasteth at noonday,' has poisoned the breath of cities and nations elsewhere, God has given us pure air and joyous life. While the fire-fiend has melted cities to ashes elsewhere, our homes are spared. We have been blessed with a most bountiful harvest, giving promise for the future. Amid such surroundings, there can be no occasion so appropriate in which to review our Masonic life, recall those duties and obligations which, as Masons, we owe to God and to each other. We too often forget the moral duties of Masonry. It is easy for any one with a tolerably retentive memory, and moderate application, to learn the esoteric work, and we then call him a bright Mason, and often tolerate him in our  when he lives in open violation of many, sometimes all, the moral teachings of the Order. He that teaches temperance as one of the cardinal virtues of our Order to the initiate, too often, himself, ends the day in drunkenness and reveling. Sometimes, he that teaches him that he shall never use the name of Deity but with that reverence which is due from a creature to his Creator, himself violates his own precepts, and produces upon the mind of the initiate the idea that Masonic morals are a thing to be talked about, for the sake of giving Masters of , and Lecturers, something to say; Masonic writers a subject upon which to write nice things, but that it is not of the slightest moment whether the lessons are practiced or not. So long as Masonry will tolerate the profane swearer, the drunkard and the libertine in her  unscored, so long will the world, which we call profane, as distinguished from our sacred initiates, have a right to call us hypocrites, and say we profess one thing, and practice another; and with how much greater force does the world utter its judgments if we select the swearer, the drunkard, or the libertine to rule, because he is a bright Mason? The standard of Masonic morality must be elevated in Arkansas, and we must become more earnest workers in the world, or we deserve to be regarded as a merely negative institution, without any positive qualities or sentiments, and in this aggressive age we will sink."

Another extract :

"We are not true when we carelessly, or from ill-feeling, even to our enemy, leave an impression of him, that is not correct or true, upon the minds of those who hear us. When we hear a brother slandered and misrepresented and sit in silence, or ourselves lend force to impressions made by others, by a smile, a laugh or a wink, a twinkle of the eye, a nod of the head, or any other silent mark of approval; we are not true, when we sit by and hear the truth told of a brother, only in part, when the whole truth would produce another impression, and put another phase on the affair."

From his decisions we select :

"1. I decided that a man, whose right knee was so stiff that he could not bend it, could not be initiated.

"5. A brother, against whom charges are pending, dies before trial. Held, in accordance with the decision of this Grand ☐, heretofore rendered, that his family have the same Masonic rights that the family of any other Mason has. Every man is presumed to be innocent until his guilt is legally established, and death abates the charges, so that guilt could never be legally established.

"7. That a Master has a right to postpone the balloting for initiation after a favorable report, for reasons known to himself, with or without consent of the ☐, being amenable only to the Grand Master or Grand ☐ for abuse of discretion, if any.

"8. That a ☐ might close at a regular meeting to a day certain, for the purpose of finishing unfinished business and such meeting, for that purpose would be a regular meeting, but at such second meeting the ☐ should not reconsider what had been done at the first meeting, unless the motion was then made and laid over, because members might be absent at second meeting who had regarded the question as settled at the first."

In the 8, the Committee recommended the insertion of the words "*continuation of the*" before the word "*regular*" in the third line, thus amended the decision was sustained by the Grand ☐.

"10. That a member of a ☐ should not say that he did not cast a black-ball; because, each member would have the same right, and thereby the secrecy of the ballot would be invaded, and that it was unmasonic for any Mason to declare openly that he would black-ball any and all Jews who applied to his ☐, and that, to do so persistently, was a Masonic offense. I hold, that no man should be proscribed for his religion, provided he believes in God, and the immortality of the soul, and if a brother so far forgets himself as to vote against a man, not on account of himself, but because he is a Jew, a Methodist, a Baptist, or a Presbyterian, or any other religion, and is imprudent enough so to declare, should be at least severely reprimanded, if not expelled.

"12. That the family of a wilfully non-affiliated Mason had no Masonic rights or status.

"15. I was informed that certain non-affiliated Masons claimed rights in the Blue ☐, because they were affiliated in the chapter. I instructed the Master of the ☐ to treat them as non-affiliates, if they were not members of some regular ☐; that the Blue ☐ could know nothing about their connection with the chapter or other orders, and could do nothing in reference to such connection.

"17. I decided that for a Mason to plead the statute of limitation against a debt due another Mason, was not a Masonic offense, and for the same reason, I decided that it was not a Masonic offense for one Mason to sue another without bringing the matter before the ☐. Because, at the threshold of Masonry, we tell the initiate that it is not to interfere with his rights, privileges or opinions, civil, political or religious."

We append the report of the Committee on the last above :

"In decision No. 17, the M. W. Grand Master announces as general propositions of Masonic law, that it is not a Masonic offense for a Mason

to plead the statute of limitations against a debt due another Mason; and that it is not a Masonic offense for one Mason to sue another, without bringing the matter before the ☐. These propositions are based on the general rule, correctly stated by the M. W. Grand Master, that Masonry does not deprive a man of the privilege of availing himself of any legal right, or legal remedy, secured to him by the civil law. And hence, as general propositions of Masonic law, the Committee concur in them. But there may be instances in which it would be immoral and unmasonic, though lawful, for a Mason to plead the statute of limitation against a debt due his brother. For example: Where a Mason is justly indebted to another, and begs for, and obtains indulgence, on faith in promises to pay, until the period of limitation runs out, it would be immoral and unmasonic to falsify his promises, and avail himself of the naked legal bar.

So we think that a Mason should not go to law with his brother, until he is satisfied by the failure of milder and more fraternal means, that his brother will not render to him that which he claims to be justly due, without a resort to legal coercion."

As Masons, we are continually flattering ourselves, and it may not be amiss to occasionally look at the other side of the picture. We present a glimpse from the other side, selected from the oration of the venerable Bro. Grey, before the Grand ☐ of Arkansas. Not that we endorse it, in its entirety, and yet we are fain to acknowledge that there is more than one grain of truth in his utterances:

"Masonry, to which we give the interests and energies of this occasion, is, like old 'Uncle Ned,' quite an ancient, and, for ought *we* know, like him also, an African institution, but so are many other founts of learning and civilization, and those laugh ignorantly who liken our claims to antiquity, to those of the youngster who declared he was present at the flood and waded through."

"Experience has shown us that no shipwrecked wretch, drifting the seas upon a hen-coop, ever asks of the craft bearing down upon his loneliness, 'who,' nor 'what,' nor 'how.' But keeping up the figure of the ship—we *do know* what workmen wrought its ribs of steel, what deft hands laid in the twist of halliard and shroud and how *long* her *blue* bunting has floated in the sky. During her long career, sometimes sailing bravely, and sometimes drifting where, from time to time, the skies became lowering and all her surroundings seemed dark and unfriendly, many things have cropped out among her passengers as strangely and unexpectedly as a granite stratum upon a sunny hillside; and worldly pride and splendor, and love of ease, have ever been the lichens to fasten themselves to her oaken wales, while the passengers on board *other* and *unfriendly* crafts mockingly sneer and shake their heads. Let them sneer, for they have just *cause*, and it shall not be my task to attempt the defense of our weaknesses. We know only too well, there *are* dangers threatening us, but these dangers are to be looked for among *ourselves*. Let us look *there* for the '*cowans*' and a very limited and superficial search will discover that many among us, although flauntingly displaying our jewels and regalia, still are no more rooted and grounded in the true principles of Masonry, than is the moss into the face of the rocky cliff. And these are called Masons—who never have felt, and though they may live a thousand years, never will or *can* feel one single throb of generous and genuine benevolence. What do they care about the glory of the Order, or rejoice at the blessings it has brought to mankind!

"They are both blind and dumb, and, in truth, they are without either of the five senses, whether considered mentally, physically or morally. And yet they are Masons, and we, *as Masons*, are held justly responsible for their meanness, their cursing and swearing, their foul language and

contemptible drunkenness, their miserly, scrimped and dwarfed souls; their evil speaking and slanders; their deceitfulness and dishonesty, and for other principles that would disgrace a wild Comanch much *less* a civilized white man, and, withal, a *Mason*. What! *we* held responsible for all this? Yes, and we ought to be held responsible. And why? Because we admit those among us, and bid them practice *charity*, who are *notoriously* miserly in providing for their families and in all their dealings with men; we admit the morose and quarrelsome, and expect of them good will and fraternity; we let in malicious slanderers and boast of our added strength; we reach out our hands to those whom we know to be grinding the face of the poor without mercy, and ask them to admit that these poor, over whom they tyrannize, are in the 'lodge-room' their superiors; we open our doors to deceitfulness and dishonesty and trust the operation will *change* them to the beautiful forms of sincerity and integrity. My brethren, *we alone* are responsible for the faults of our institution, and for their existence *we alone* should be censured. We should be censured for permitting our boundaries to broaden till the distance hides the *limp* and imperfect knock, with which a neophyte approaches the gates of our temple."

A report on Foreign Correspondence—and a very comprehensive one, was presented by Bro. B. S. Johnson.

The proceedings of thirty-seven Grand [] are ably reviewed.

In our last report we quoted a resolution adopted by the Grand [] of Michigan,—requiring as a condition to restoration of one suspended for non-payment of dues, that the Bro. must, not only pay the amount due when he was suspended, but also the *amount that had accrued during his suspension*; remarking, "This strikes us as rather queer, Michigan stands alone in this proposition."

To which Bro. Johnson says:

"Oh no, brethren! not alone *now*! The G. M. (which means 'good man') of Alabama has taken the Michigan view of the case, and see our review of Alabama where we have added the endorsement of OUR opinion to the Alabama decision, and that settles the question. So not alone *now* brethren, not *now*!"

We re-produce what he says of this question in his review of Alabama:

"There is no reason why a member should be permitted, by refusing to pay his dues, to cast the burden of the support of the [] upon the shoulders of those who continue their membership during his withdrawal, and then escape all such inconvenience by merely paying up the amount he owed at the time of the suspension. No good Mason would of course do this way; but in the construction of laws no loophole of escape should be left, even though they be framed for men too honorable to avail themselves of any advantages which they offer."

Further on speaking of the decisions of the Grand Master of Alabama, he says:

"—some of which we would notice at some length, but for two reasons, to wit: want of space and because we are not in Masonic law and usage what Blackstone was to the common or Justinian to the civil law. We therefore permit the Grand Master escape the keen edge of our further objection."

It appears to us manifest injustice to make one pay for that which he has not had,—make him pay for [] privileges after you had deprived him of them! dont see it.

M. W. Sam. W. Williams, Grand Master and

R. W. Luke E. Barber, Grand Secretary, were each re elected.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

We have a copy of the "Proceedings of the Convention to organize, and the First Grand Communication of the M.: W.: Grand ☐ of A. F. and A. M. of British Columbia."

There were nine ☐ in the Territory, four holding under the English and five under the Scottish Jurisdiction.

The two Provincial Deputy Grand Masters per agreement submitted the question of an independent organization to the votes of the members of the ☐, stipulating that if two-thirds voted in favor they would consent to such formation. The result was forty-two affirmative, twenty five negative and four blanks in the English ☐ and one hundred and fifty-two affirmative and three negative votes in the Scottish ☐, showing two hundred and twenty-six Masons residing in that far-off and almost unknown country.

Representatives from three ☐ hailing under the English and the five under the Scottish Jurisdiction met in convention at Victoria, October 21st, 1871 and organized a Grand ☐.

M.: W.: J. W. Powell, Provincial Grand Master under the Scottish Registry, was elected Grand Master.

"R.: W.: Robert Burnaby, District Grand Master under England," was, by resolution, "constituted a permanent member of this Grand ☐ with the title, rank, and dignity of Past Grand Master."

The First Annual Communication was held at Victoria, December 26, 1871.

"V.: W.: H. F. Heisterman was appointed Grand Secretary. We welcome this Grand ☐ into the Sisterhood.

CONNECTICUT.

The Eighty-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of Connecticut was held at Hartford, May 8th, 1872.

One hundred and four ☐ represented.

One hundred and twelve on the roll.

Two dispensations for new ☐ were issued during the year.

They know how to do things in Connecticut, witness the following from the address of the Grand Master:

"One of the most agreeable, and I may add novel, Masonic gatherings I ever had the pleasure of witnessing, took place at Nathan's Hall, Birmingham, June 17th. The occasion was a special communication of King Hiram ☐, No. 12, held in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a visit from the older brethren, who are prevented from attending its stated communications on account of advanced years, bodily infirmities, or remote residence; and who consequently had not witnessed any Masonic

work for many years. Invitations were sent out to all these old veterans, far and near, and to the Grand Officers. The hall had been appropriately fitted up and decorated for the occasion, and, at the appointed time, the ☐ was opened in due form, when the third degree was conferred. About three hundred were present, a large proportion being older brethren, who have passed "high twelve" of life. Many of these came ten or fifteen, and some more than twenty miles, to participate in this grand reunion.

And then names twenty-two brethren whose united age was 1622 years—the oldest ninety-one and the youngest sixty one years of age,—regret that we could not have been there.

The Grand Master reports having made two "gentlemen Masons at sight," as the parties had "procured the regular consent of the proper authority therefor," viz: St. Johns ☐, New York,—three meetings were held, four days intervening between the Initiation and Passing; and "about two hundred brethren" present at the latter ceremony,—we don't exactly see where the making of "Masons at sight" comes in. We would regard the matter as simply an exemplification of the work by the Grand Master.

Over three thousand five hundred dollars was contributed by the ☐ in Connecticut for the relief of the sufferers by the fires in Chicago, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Transactions of local interest.

R. W. Jos. K. Wheeler presented a very good report on Foreign Correspondence, reviewing the proceedings of forty-two Grand ☐, those of Minnesota had not been received.

M. W. Luke A. Lockwood was elected Grand Master and

R. W. J. K. Wheeler re-elected Grand Secretary.

CALIFORNIA.

The Twenty-second Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of California was held at San Francisco, October 10th, 1871.

One hundred and fifty-seven ☐ represented.

Two hundred and nine on the roll.

Nine Dispensations for new ☐ issued during the year.

The address of the Grand Master is one of the best that has come under our notice. We cannot forbear a lengthy extract:

"The year has not been one of general prosperity to this commonwealth, as empty granaries, idle hands, diminished incomes, and unusual calls for charity, have too often testified; and I do not propose to mock your intelligence, nor my own sense of truth and propriety, by the assertion of abundant harvests and ample rewards for honest industry. What causes, other than natural ones—what mistaken notions of statesmanship and political economy—what false theories of government, of commercial intercourse, of taxation, of private right and public policy, have contributed to bring upon our noble State, so boundless in resources and so blessed with all the elements of material greatness, this general paralysis under which we are to-day staggering, are questions fit only to be considered in another forum.

"I do not propose to enter upon a discussion which, however rationally conducted, might seem to partake of a political and partizan character, with which Masonry could have no possible part or lot. But with those other questions so interwoven with these—with the corrupt and evil influences and motives which have induced these mistaken theories of government, of public policy, and political economy, Masonry has everything to do; and I do not propose to be frightened from a calm and dispassionate criticism of public affairs, nor from pointing out to you the public duties of Masons in a period of general moral infection, by the mistaken cry that I should thereby encroach upon the arena of politics. Masonry owes an allegiance to the State, to its Government, and to society at large; and Masons have public, as well as private, duties to perform. A moral leprosy seems to steal periodically upon nations and communities. There are seasons when the whole social fabric and body politic are eaten and gangrened with corruption—when high official position is prostituted to the basest purposes, and the most sacred of public duties are betrayed and violated with open and shameless effrontery—when licentiousness, unblushing, walks the highways unrebuked at noontide—when honesty in public and private life ceases to be regarded as a virtue, and betrayals of trust become so common that men no longer give them a passing consideration, but regard them rather as the to be expected and legitimate events of the day. Public servants are bought and sold, and the betrayed cease to cry out against it. Miserable theories of free love and domestic infidelity are openly practiced, and the actors in the wretched drama are welcomed and courted with all the blandishments of the best society. Public revenues are misappropriated by the custodians thereof, and the courts of the land refuse to punish the criminals. The worst of vices are fostered and encouraged by those who should be the zealous guardians of public morals, and examples destructive of all correct principles are furnished by those whose social and official position gives them a fearful influence for evil. Gambling has been galvanized into respectability by official patronage, and we have witnessed the distressing spectacle of the State herself inviting her own citizens to perdition, by casting around that worst, because most insinuating of vices, the glamour of legislative and judicial protection. Through all your borders, the evil contagion of that one pernicious example has swept like a devouring flame, until lotteries, raffles, and the whole shameless brood of chance entertainments, have stifled the moral sentiment of the people, and stimulated that restless, feverish passion for sudden wealth which is the destroyer of all patient application and solid prosperity. To what depth society has descended—how far gambling has been made respectable by this public endorsement and the tolerance of communities, Masons will readily comprehend when they are informed that a Masonic ☐, even, has asked the Grand Master as to the propriety of discharging its liabilities through the medium of a gift concert. I need not repeat to you the answer made to this application, for the spirit of Masonry would permit but one. But the mere fact that advice on such a subject should have been sought from such a source, is painfully suggestive of moral and social depression. Better that all the libraries on earth should have perished, than society have suffered the moral evil which that example has wrought! Yet thus will it ever be when correct principles are departed from for mere expediency.

"We have indeed fallen on troublous times; and in the midst of this general decay of all that is good and commendable, Freemasonry has a public mission to perform. Never has there been presented so grand an opportunity for the display of your power, and never has the vigorous exercise of that power been more needed than at present. You should be conservators of public as well as private morals—of political integrity as well as personal fidelity. Let every Mason, mindful of his individual responsibilities and true to the Divine teachings of the ancient craft, wage eternal war on vice and wrong wherever found, and in whatever guise they present themselves.

"With the new-fangled dogmas of loose morality, Masonry must have

no intercourse or sympathy; but in the midst of these growing evils—this threatened triumph of vice and immorality—it should stand like the beacon-light on some tall cliff or jutting headland, unshaken and unscathed in the midst of, yet above and beyond the war of elements, whose golden sheen shall catch the first glance of the imperiled wanderer, to light him in peace and safety home.”

In this age of Masonic display, the following remarks of the Grand Master are apropos :

“I have been several times asked for instructions how to proceed, and what position to assign to other societies, when they desire to participate, as societies, in funerals conducted by Masonic [] . Societies have so multiplied within the last few years, and so many Masons have united with some of them, that these cases are becoming of frequent occurrence, and there is serious danger of collision and unpleasant ruptures of social relations unless the matter is managed with the utmost delicacy and forbearance. To these inquiries, however, I could make but one reply. The Masonic funeral service is complete in itself, and permits no interruption or interpolation. Until the Grand [] shall take some action, other societies, on such occasions, must be treated as citizens simply, without any recognition of their distinctive character as organizations. When we bury a brother Masonically we must take the precedence, complete our ceremonies, and retire: nothing more—nothing less.”

Preston, who first reduced to writing the law relative to the right of Masonic burial, says :

“No Mason can be interred with the formalities of the Order, unless it be at his own special request, communicated to the Master of the [] of which he died a member; foreigners and sojourners excepted, nor unless he has been advanced to the Third Degree of Masonry, from which restriction there can be no exception. Fellow-Crafts or Apprentices are not entitled to the funeral obsequies.”

Many Masters appear to think that it is obligatory upon them to convene their [] upon the death of a brother—particularly if the deceased had occupied a prominent position in life, without reference to the law quoted above.

We have known application for affiliation to be made within twenty-four hours of decease, in behalf of one who had for years resided in the immediate vicinity of a [], but had never visited, and was not even known as a Mason to half a dozen brethren. The application was accepted and the brother buried with all the formalities of the Order, special pains being taken to make the whole surroundings as imposing as possible.

We have known one who had been for years a contributing member of the [], who before his death expressed an earnest desire to be buried by his brethren, and yet scarcely a dozen attended his funeral !

The one was wealthy and prominent in society, the other was a poor mechanic ; but of course their relative positions in life had no influence upon the action of the members of the [] !

We have known a ☐ to be convened by its Master and join in funeral procession, and the brother buried with the ceremonies of another organization.

The rule promulgated by Preston has been by common consent, modified to the extent of admitting and acting upon the request of the family, on the presumption that they know the wishes of the deceased brother.

We deduce, 1st. That the Master has no right to convene his ☐ to attend the funeral of a brother, unless he was a member of his ☐, and then only in response to a request made by the deceased or his family, except in case of "stranger or sojourner". It is pertinent, however, for two or more ☐ to unite in the ceremonies.

2d. That if a brother had expressed a desire to be buried by ceremonies other than those of the Blue ☐, it ought *not to be convened*. Masons, as such, can participate in no ceremonies but their own, and none is known to the Master Mason but those of the Blue ☐.

3d. The Blue ☐, or rather a ☐ of Master Masons, is the oldest organization in existence, and is entitled to, and *must take precedence of all others* in funeral processions. The position is immediately in front of the body, and should not be departed from under any circumstances.

We most heartily concur with the remarks of the Grand Master.

On requiring a fee for affiliation he very pertinently says :

"I again renew the recommendation made by my immediate predecessor, and repeated by me last year, that the affiliation fee be abolished *in toto*. So long as you require Masons to become members of some ☐ and punish them for non-affiliation, it is wrong in principle to tax them for becoming members."

On balloting for degrees, the Grand Master expresses the views that we have always held, and which we believe to have been the original law, as it was the *practice*, until a comparative recent date. He says :

"I also renew the recommendation that the rule of one ballot for the three degrees be made obligatory on all the ☐. By separate ballots you reserve to any member of the ☐ the power to arrest the progress of a candidate at any stage of advancement. This *may* be done, and we know sometimes *is* done, from the most unworthy and un-Masonic motives, through caprice, jealousy, or personal ill-feeling. I repeat what I said on this subject last year—that, after initiation, the candidate has some rights as a Mason, and it is unjust, wrong and cruel, to leave him exposed to this species of Masonic assassination. After initiation he should be stopped only for cause, and the sufficiency of that cause should be determined by the ☐, and not by some one factious or capricious member."

Bro.. John M. Browne, Grand Orator, delivered a beautiful address.

The reports of the Committee of Grievances exhibit Masonic learning and great patience; we should like to submit a brief of several of the cases, but time and space, &c.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, reviewing the proceedings of Forty-three Grand Lodges, was again presented by Bro. Wm. H. Hill; suffice to say of it, that it fully sustains the reputation of his former reports. Minnesota is favorably and fraternally noticed.

M.. W.. Leonidas E. Pratt, Grand Master, and

R.. W.. Alex. G. Abell, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

COLORADO.

The Eleventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Colorado was held at Denver, September 26th, 1871.

Fourteen Lodges represented.

Nineteen on the roll—though but fifteen are at work within the jurisdiction.

Two dispensations for new [] were issued during the year.

The Grand Master gave a brief address, reviewing the introduction of Freemasonry in the Jurisdiction and the formation of the Grand [].

The proceedings were of local interest.

No Report on Foreign Correspondence.

M.. W.. Henry M. Teller, Grand Master, and

R.. W.. Edward C. Parmerlee, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

CANADA.

The Sixteenth Annual Communication of the Grand [] of Canada was held at Ottawa, July 12th, 1871.

One hundred and eighty-nine lodges represented.

Two hundred and thirty-eight on the roll.

Eighteen dispensations for new [] issued during the year.

We quote from the address of the Grand Master, relative to the Quebec question:

"Brethren, I have not time left to advert to many other subjects which I, perhaps, ought to have brought under your notice; but, before closing, I consider it advisable to direct your attention to the position at present occupied by this Grand []. At the outset, I may state candidly that notwithstanding all that has transpired, I see no reason whatever to change, or even modify, the views I formerly expressed as to the strict legality of that position. I maintain still that the Grand [] of Canada, legally established and universally recognized as having lawful jurisdiction

over this territory for a period of fifteen years, cannot be deprived of that jurisdiction on account of any political division of territory by any Government of Legislature whatsoever, nor can she be superseded therein by any other Masonic authority, unless by her own act, or under her own sanction or consent. Neither on the score of expediency can any solid argument be adduced, for there exists no valid reason why the brethren throughout this jurisdiction should not continue to work together in harmony and peace in the future, as they were wont to do in the past. Indeed, the feeling gains strength on every fresh examination of the subject, that it would be infinitely better for the brethren of both Provinces to remain united; for most assuredly it is true, that 'In unity there is strength.'

"But the fact exists that in one portion of our jurisdiction a number of [] and brethren refuse to recognize our authority or to acknowledge our sway, and the organization which they have set up there has been eagerly embraced and officially recognized by some of the Grand [] in the United States, whilst professing great friendship and regard for the Grand [] of Canada; although others—and amongst them some of the most influential—have withheld recognition and continue to support *our* position. Nor should we ignore the fact that there exists within our own body a number of active and energetic sympathizers with the movement in question, who lose no opportunity of forwarding the interests of the seceding Brethren, and who seem willing to go any length to accomplish their object, even though that should be obtainable only at the great cost of the destruction of their own mother Grand []. This being the state of affairs the question arises—What remedy can be found for such an undesirable condition of things? There exists no Masonic High Court of Appeal, or other competent tribunal, before which matters of this nature could be adjudged and determined, according to the strict principles of Masonic law and equity, where even-handed justice would be meted out to every suitor, and the rights of all protected and preserved. Were it so, our path were plain, our duty clear. But in the absence of such provision it devolves upon you, Brethren of the Grand [] of Canada, to determine whether it be necessary to adopt any measures whatever, and if so, what these measures shall be. You, Brethren, have by far the deepest interest at stake in this matter, and you must yourselves be guided by your own convictions of duty, utterly regardless of what others may think or say. Very many Brethren no doubt prefer to remain as we are, trusting to time and the good offices of Brethren concerned, to heal, at no distant day, the breaches which have been made in our ranks. Others, again, prefer the idea—the promulgation of which gave rise to all this difficulty—of the formation of a Grand [] for the Dominion, with Provincial Grand [] in each of the Provinces. A third class see the feasibility of continuing the Grand [] of Canada, with its present jurisdiction, and establishing three or four Provincial or District Grand [] for local purposes. A fourth class favor the idea of referring the whole question to arbitration, on principles somewhat similar to the recent International Joint High Commission. While a fifth class advocate the adoption of a measure whereby permission might be granted by this Grand [] to the [] in the Province of Quebec to form a Grand [] for that Province; to the [] in Ontario, to form a Grand [] for Ontario; the Grand [] of Canada consenting to withdraw jurisdiction from both Provinces, cede her territory to these new [], distribute equitably her funds and property to these, her successors, cancel her warrants and *cease to exist!* In which of these alternatives lies the best solution of the problem, it is not for me to say. There are no doubt difficulties to be overcome in the attempt to carry any one of them into practical operation.

"Candor compels me to say, that, personally, I would greatly prefer the first, and were it not for the elements at work in our midst, I see no reason to doubt of its success in due time. The second calls to our mind the vast success of this Dominion, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, and presents the practical difficulty of the existence of other Grand

within its bounds, whose consent to such an arrangement it might be impossible to obtain. The third, feasible enough, if the Brethren concerned were desirous of acting in harmony, but there lies the whole difficulty. The fourth seems fair and honorable, but whether it would be accepted by the Brethren who have seceded from us yet remains to be seen. The fifth plan, if a separation must take place, and if a Grand [] can dissolve itself, is undoubtedly a Masonic method of separation and dissolution without involving either the idea of revolt or secession. Whatever course you see fit to adopt will doubtless form a precedent for future guidance."

The "Board of General Purposes" presented the following resolutions:

"1. That the Grand [] desires to re-assert the principles of Masonic Law, adopted at the Special Communication held in the city of Montreal, in December, in 1869, and subsequently re-affirmed by unanimous vote of Grand [] at the last Annual Communication, held in the city of Toronto, as to the 'extent of its jurisdiction,' comprising the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

"2. That whilst it has seen no reason to alter its views thus formally pronounced, this Grand [] regrets the continuance of the difficulties which have arisen in the Province of Quebec, and that no approach has been made to a restoration of Masonic harmony in that Province, as Grand [] had reason to hope would have taken place.

"3. That an unanimous desire on the part of [] in Quebec to have that Province set apart as a separate Masonic territory, would at all times have been and will be favorably entertained by Grand [].

"4. That Grand [] most earnestly desired the removal of all difficulties amongst Masons in the Province of Quebec, and with that view resolves that a committee be appointed by Grand [] to confer with a committee of the [] of Quebec, which have ceased to work under the authority of Grand [], with a view to the restoration of Masonic harmony in that Province.

"5. That the suspensions by edict of the Masters of [] and Masons in that Province, subsequently confirmed by Grand [], be removed.

"6. That the committee so appointed shall, with all convenient speed, report the result of their conference to the Grand Master, and that he be requested to take immediate action upon such report."

For which the following substitute was adopted:

"Resolved, That all words in the said report after the word 'adoption' be struck out, and the following words substituted for them: 'That this Grand [], while re-affirming its former opinion expressed at the Montreal and Toronto meetings, December, 1869, and July, 1870, as to the illegality of the organization of the Grand [] of Quebec, and although no valid reason has ever existed for the disruption of this Grand [] in the manner attempted by the said so-called Grand [] of Quebec, but being desirous of re-establishing peace and good will and harmony amongst all the Masons of Canada, and of preventing further trouble and complications, and being now of opinion that these objects can best be attained by the existence of a Grand [] of Quebec properly organized, with the unanimous assent, if possible, and good feeling of all the Masons in that Province; while at the same time the duties and obligations of this Grand [] toward the said loyal Masons should not be disregarded. This Grand [] will give up and cede all the territory which it has occupied since 1855, in that part of Canada now constituting the Province of Quebec, making all just and financial settlements, remove all suspensions, and do all such things as may become necessary, so soon as this Grand [] receives notice that a settlement or compromise, mutually satisfactory, shall have been effected between the Masons residing in the Province of Quebec, who have been and are now loyal and faithful to this Grand [] on one side, and the members of the so-called Grand [] of Quebec on the other, in such manner as they may

decide amongst themselves, whilst acting in a true Masonic spirit; and this Grand [] will not, for the present, take any further step or action of any kind whatever concerning the said so-called Grand [] of Quebec.' And the said report so amended be adopted."

Which indicates a disposition on the part of the Grand [] to harmonise.

It has been claimed, 1st, that [] in Canada made Masons of colored men, and 2d, that the workings of the colored organizations were recognized—that visitation was permitted, all of which must be a mistake as demonstrated by the following:

"A letter from Mr. E. C. Cooper, Secretary of a [] at Chatham, and also a petition from Mr. J. J. Moore and others belonging to a [] at Toronto, both said to be holding warrants from the Grand [] of the State of New York (colored), desiring to surrender the same and affiliate with the Grand [] of Canada, having been submitted to the Board of General Purposes for consideration, R. W. Bro. J. K. Kerr, on behalf of the board, read the following report thereon:—

REPORT.

"The Board of General Purposes, to whom the M. W. the Grand Master referred the communication of E. C. Cooper, of Chatham, dated 24th May, 1871, and the petition of J. J. Moore, William Harrison, and others, beg leave to report:—

"That the R. W. the Grand Secretary be instructed to acknowledge the receipt of the letter and petition above referred to, and to state in reply thereto that the Grand [] of Canada is in communication and friendly intercourse with the M. W. the honorable fraternity of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of the M. W. Grand [] of the State of New York, and cannot recognize any other body claiming to be a Grand [] within the jurisdiction of that Grand [], or any body assuming to derive its authority from any such unrecognized body.

"That any application for admission to our privileges or jurisdiction by those referred to in the said letter or in the said petition, must be made by the personal application of each candidate to a regular [], in accordance with the course pointed out in our constitution."

Bro. E. Mitchell presented the report on Foreign Correspondence noticing the proceedings of thirty-five Grand [], Minnesota included. Under the head of Illinois, we notice the following comments in reference to a decision of Grand Master Reynolds:

"A brother wishing to visit a [] must first satisfy himself of its legality, by inspection of the charter and the usual test; the Master of the [] must then require proof, in the usual way, that the brother is a just and upright Mason."

"With all due deference, we think this is putting the 'cart before the horse.' If a visitor is not satisfied that you are all right, he can keep away; he has been neither summoned or sent for, and you have first to require proof, in the usual way, that he is a just and upright Mason. Practically, the rule, if adopted, would work thus: The alarm is sounded at the door, cause ascertained—the answer is—A MAN at the door wants to inspect your charter, and apply the tests so as to ascertain if this is a regular []! Surely this is enough to show the error in the decision."

On which Connecticut says:

"And we say, that after the charter has been produced for inspection by the visitor, that, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, he is ignorant of the legality of the [], in consequence of such inspection. We have re-

peatedly tested this fact with those over-scrupulous brethren, who would not proceed to an examination until they had examined the charter, by presenting them the charter of some other body for inspection, which has always been perfectly satisfactory to them; and why should it not be, for how can any one judge of the correctness of the signatures or seal of any charter, which may have been in existence for fifty or a hundred years."

We remember on one occasion, over twenty years since, when presenting ourselves to visit a ☐ in Philadelphia we thought to test this notion that we had just heard off, and asked to see their charter; the committee indignantly demanded if we supposed the ☐ to be clandestine? and if so why we proposed to visit? that their charter belonged in the ☐ and without its presence no work could be done. Intimating that it was impudent in us to ask of them to show it there, but in the ☐ it could be seen and examined; we caved.

M.: W.: James Seymour was elected Grand Master, and
R.: W.: T. Bird Harris re-elected Grand Secretary.

DELAWARE.

The Sixty-sixth Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of Delaware was held at Wilmington, June 27th, 1872.

Seventeen ☐ represented.

Twenty-six on the roll.

One dispensation for a new ☐ issued during the year.

The committee to which the Grand Masters address was referred, reported :

"—and that the Most Worshipful Grand Master receives the thanks of the Grand ☐ for the same, at the same time we regret that we cannot approve of all the suggestions made therein.

"1st. We cannot endorse the recommendation, that the Masters of subordinate ☐ recommend their members to procure a Grand ☐ Diploma, as in our opinions such a Diploma would be no evidence of future good standing.

"2d. We do not agree with the suggestion of the Grand Master to appoint three District Deputy Grand Masters, believing the same would not add to the harmony of the Order."

The Grand ☐ sustained the report. On a third proposition the minority of the committee—its Chairman reported :

"I must further most respectfully dissent from the recommendation contained in the Grand Masters Address, that this Grand ☐ instruct its subordinate ☐ to hold no communication with Alpha ☐, No. 116 of New Jersey, with whom we are in Masonic communication; we cannot refuse to any of its members, who have been regularly made under its jurisdiction in accordance with Masonic Law, an admission into any of our ☐, if they should in due manner demand such admission and be found worthy."

The Grand ☐ adopted the suggestion of the Grand Master and forbid Masonic intercourse with Alpha ☐, No. 116, of New Jersey.

We present in brief the reasons assigned by the Grand Master. During the session of the Grand ☐ of New Jersey in 1871:

"A petition was received from nine Master Masons in good standing 'for a warrant to establish a ☐ in the city of Newark, New Jersey, to be known as Alpha ☐.' The petition was referred to the committee on Dispensation and Warrants. Before the committee reported it was rumored that if the above petitioners were successful in obtaining a warrant, 'it was their intention to make Masons of negroes.' They (the petitioners) positively and unequivocally denied the assertions, the warrant was granted."

And in due time the officers were instituted and installed.

"At the second regular communication of Alpha ☐, there were thirteen candidates proposed, one white and twelve negro men."

A petition was then presented to the Grand Master by brethren of other ☐, asking him to withdraw the warrant of Alpha ☐ upon the ground that the warrant was obtained through "*deceit and misrepresentation*,"—the warrant was withdrawn. The Grand ☐ at its next session (1872) sustained the action of the Grand Master, and then *restored the warrant*.

"At its *first* communication held after the return of the warrant, nine colored men were elected, and two initiated, and the ☐ has continued to confer the degrees upon such candidates as have been elected."

Delaware appears to be in a state of effervescence on the "negro question."

One is very apt to surmise that the action of Delaware was prompted by the fact that Alpha ☐ had made Masons of two negroes!

In doing so Alpha ☐ was acting within the pale of Masonic constitution, and while so doing the Grand ☐ itself had no authority for discipline.

The question of *taste* or *smell* appears to trouble the Grand Master of Delaware; of the *policy* of making Masons of negroes, that is for each ☐ or each individual brother in the ☐ to decide for himself.

Because a man has been regularly made it does not follow that he must be admitted to any ☐ where he knocks for visitation. The dogma is well established, that "I object" from a member—without reasons assigned, is sufficient to prevent the admission of any *visitor*.

Fighting this question,—as of others is the very way to make it popular, and bring about the very evil—if evil it is, which the Grand ☐ of Delaware by—in our opinion, unwise legislation, seeks to prevent.

We agree with the Grand ☐ of Delaware in the following :

"*Resolved*, That at each Annual Communication of the M.: W.: Grand ☐, the Stewards and Grand Tyler be, and are hereby instructed to prepare refreshments, for the use of the Grand ☐ and visitors, immediately after the Grand ☐ shall have been called from labor to refreshment."

A brief report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. Budd, in which the proceedings of twenty-five Grand ☐ are noticed, those of Minnesota had not been received.

Bro. Berkley of Mississippi, says of a report of Bro. Budd, "It is particularly short and sweet"—Bro. Budd replies :

"'We thank thee, Jew, for teaching us that word.' If brevity be an error, it surely leans to wisdom's side, and we could wish that all our 'short comings' were as easily settled; we do not ask to be heard for 'much speaking.' We were taught when a child that 'little children must be seen and not heard;' then ask 'why God made the Gem so small and why so huge the Granite?' Because God meant mankind should set

'The greater value on it.'

And we like gem-like things, (else we would not live in a 'Diamond State') and we confess that we prefer to make our correspondence 'short and sweet,' rather than to have it like

'Linked sweetness long drawn out.'"

M.: W.: "Rev. J. Collins McCabe, D. D." Grand Master, and R.: W.: J. P. Allmond, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

An Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of the District of Columbia was held at Washington, November 8th, 1871.

Eighteen ☐ represented.

Twenty-three on the roll.

The transactions were of local interest; we find nothing requiring comment to present to this Grand ☐.

The craft in the District appear to be in a harmonious and healthful condition, committee on Grievance nothing to do. Strenuous and successful efforts are being made to establish a Grand ☐ Library—would that our Grand ☐ would do likewise. The address of the Grand Master upon various occasions are, as heretofore, scholarly and to the point, giving evidence of a warm Masonic heart.

M.: W.: C. F. Stansbury was re-elected Grand Master, and

R.: W.: C. W. Hancock was elected Grand Secretary.

FLORIDA.

The Forty-second Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of Florida was held in Jacksonville, February 13th, 1872.

Thirty-two ☐ represented.

Sixty on the roll.

Four dispensations for new ☐ issued during the year.

"Masonry is not a mere theory of morals made attractive by its symbolic lessons; its end is not to enable the initiated to understand a few fraternal greetings and to impart to the neophyte the traditional teachings of our Ritual; these are but as the letters of the alphabet compared to the accumulated treasures of a nation's literature, and when we have become acquainted with them, we have but grasped our working tools, and made ready to enter upon our new field of labor, a field that will yield a liberal harvest to the industrious workman. We work under the sacred teachings of the Great Architect of the Universe. Truth is engraved upon our signet, and brotherly love and charity are our chief characteristics. We are patrons of the liberal arts and sciences, and in all ages our brethren have been foremost in promoting plans for the moral and intellectual elevation of our race."

The foregoing extract from the address of the Grand Master is not the less worthy of notice because the same ideas have been frequently enunciated.

We select a few decisions made by the Grand Master;

"1. The casualties of war are no reason for changing the ancient landmarks of Freemasonry. The candidate must be hale and sound, not deformed nor dismembered, and must be able to perform the work required in the first three degrees of Masonry.

"2. An artificial substitute will not qualify a dismembered applicant.

"3. After a candidate has been duly elected to take a degree he should not be estopped for light reasons, and the ☐ has a right to hear and consider those reasons and decide whether they are sufficient. The ☐ may waive this right and accept the statement of an officer or brother, or of a committee, that the objections are well founded but are of such a nature that they should not be made known in the body of the ☐.

"4. It is a safe rule in these days, though I greatly doubt its antiquity, that a candidate should be able to read and write."

The following resolution after reference to a committee was adopted:

"Resolved, That no fee for affiliation of members shall hereafter be charged by any ☐ in this Grand Jurisdiction."

As usual Bro. D. C. Dawkins presented a very able report on Foreign Correspondence, in which the proceedings of forty-three Grand ☐ are briefly noticed. Minnesota receives her full share.

We say to Bro. Dawkins that we did some fourteen years since help to "put the ball in motion"—the times were favorable, the plan adopted was as feasible as any ever presented—an organization was partially had, but Grand ☐ that at one session favored the movement opposed it at the next. There is too much—of something among Masons, for the project to succeed.

M. W. Samuel Pasco, Grand Master, and

R. W. De Witt C. Dawkins, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

GEORGIA.

An Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of Georgia was held at Macon, October 31st, 1871.

Two hundred and nineteen ☐ represented.

Two hundred and seventy-three on the roll.

The official report of the Grand Master is in general of local interest.

We present a decision in which we concur :

"A brother objecting to a visiting brother must do so in person. He cannot do it by proxy, himself being absent."

In the report of the Deputy for the Second District we find the following curious case :

"A member in good standing desired a dimit, on the ground 'that he had recently become convinced that he was not living religiously, and obeying his Maker's Divine Law, because he belonged to a secret institution, where the rites and ceremonies are kept from the world.'"

We notice for the benefit of Bro. Johnson, of Arkansas, that one of the District Deputies in Georgia decided :

"That a brother is chargeable with dues during his suspension for the non-payment of dues."

He goes further and claims that the ☐ has no right to remit the dues thus accruing.

What next?

From the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, we copy the following, in reference to non-affiliation, which was referred to committee on revision of constitution :

"The practice of striking off the name, or dropping from the roll of the ☐, for non-payment of dues, is utterly at variance with all the laws, usages and teachings of Masonry. If a brother is incapacitated, and unable to pay his dues from poverty or providential cause, it is no crime, and he should not be punished therefor. If he is able to pay his annual dues to his ☐, and does not do so, upon receiving due notice, he is guilty of a violation of Masonic obligation, for which he should be charged, tried and expelled from the Order.

"We hold, further, that no Mason is worthy of the name, who refuses, when able to do so, to bear his proportionate part of the burdens of Masonry, and that the sooner the Order is rid of all such, the better for all parties concerned. Therefore, in view of all the facts, your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, as the sense of this Grand ☐, upon the subject of non-affiliation, and dropping from the Roll of Membership for the non-payment of dues:

"1st. That no Mason can sever his connection with the Order, except by death, or excommunication, or expulsion.

"2d. That it is not in the power of any ☐ to deprive a member of the benefits of Masonry, except in accordance with the Ancient Landmarks of the Order.

"3d. That the Ancient Constitutions of the Order, did not authorize or allow a Mason to be such, unless he belonged to some regular ☐.

"4th. That all Masons in the State of Georgia, who have been dropped from the Roll of Membership in the subordinate ☐, for non-payment of dues, are still members of such ☐, and amenable to them as Masons, and members of such ☐, for any and all violations of Masonic Law.

"5th. That it be and is hereby made the duty of all ☐ in this jurisdiction, which have dropped from their rolls and failed to return as members to this Grand ☐ such Masons as have failed to pay their dues, to prefer charges against such delinquent members, and give them an opportunity to vindicate themselves, either by payment of all arrearages, or by showing their pecuniary inability to do so.

"6th. That in all cases of pecuniary inability to pay dues, as shown to the satisfaction of the ☐, it shall be the duty of such ☐ to restore the name of such Mason to its Roll of Membership.

"7th. That each subordinate ☐ shall report, at each succeeding Annual Grand Communication, the names of such members, so restored, who are unable to pay annual dues, and that no dues shall be required of such subordinate ☐ by this Grand ☐, for any of its members so certified in its annual returns.

"8th. That it shall be the duty of all the subordinate ☐ in this jurisdiction, within sixty days from the time the printed proceedings of this communication is received by them, to notify in writing all demitted or non-affiliated Master Masons residing within the jurisdiction of any particular ☐, of their duty to come forward and connect themselves with such ☐ within thirty days from the time of service of such notice.

And in case any non-affiliated or demitted Mason shall refuse so to apply for membership in the ☐ nearest his residence, within thirty days from the date of such notice so served, as aforesaid, then, and in that event, it shall be the duty of the Vigilance Committee, or of the Junior Warden of such ☐, to prefer charges against such demitted or non-affiliated Master Mason, for living in violation of his duty as a Mason; which charges shall be in writing, and shall specify that he is able to pay dues, and fails and refuses to connect himself with a ☐, for the purpose of avoiding his Masonic duty in that respect. Which charges shall be preferred in open ☐, at a regular meeting, entered upon the minutes, and the brother regularly cited to trial. In case any Mason is served with such charges, and is contumacious, and refuses to appear and answer such charges, then and in that event, such ☐ may proceed to hear evidence, and determine such case *ex parte*; and if so found, such person so charged, tried and convicted, shall be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. *Provided, nevertheless:* That if the brother so charged shall be able to show that he has, *in good faith*, applied for membership in the ☐ nearest his residence, within twelve calendar months of the date of such charges, and been rejected; that the certificate of such rejection shall be a bar to any further proceedings against him, and the charges shall be declared not sustained.

"9th. That it shall be the duty of any ☐ in this jurisdiction, which, on application for affiliation, refuses to admit the brother so applying to membership, to furnish such applicant with a certificate of the fact, under the seal of the ☐, and signed by the Secretary, which certificate, when so signed and certified, shall be received in any other ☐ as conclusive evidence of the fact so certified."

We present the foregoing as another of the measures continually proposed to lessen non-affiliation, and not because we endorse the conclusion of the committee.

R. W. Bro. Blackshear presented the report on Foreign Correspondence, in which he—with his usual ability reviews the proceedings of forty-four Grand ☐. Minnesota receives a lengthy notice, copious extracts made from the address of the Grand Master, &c.

Aware of our incapacity to originate anything to excite the risibles of the brethren, and desirous to incorporate something in this report to relieve it of its monotony, we extract the following from the report of Bro. Blackshear's review of Massachusetts:

"We make an extract, but would suggest the propriety of keeping it concealed from a certain class of females who have rendered themselves notorious in these latter days; for, seeing it, they would, at once, discover

that the poor, down-trodden sex had been, for nearly two centuries, deprived of their Masonic rights, and this might lead to an incident something like the following:

WOMAN DEMANDS HER MASONIC RIGHTS.

HOW SHE GETS THEM.

One night I in the East presided, thinking that no ill betided—
Or such, at least, the vision was that gently stole my slumbering senses
o'er—

When suddenly there came a tapping—aye, forsooth, a furious rapping—
A rapping, banging, as of thousands clamorous at the outer door;
A female throng it was who claimed the right of entrance at the door.
Was like of this e'er heard before?

With dauntless mien that band of *Beauties* approached the Tyler, as he
the duties

Of his office faithfully performed without the outer door.
What could he do, forsooth, but meet them, and with his blandest smile
thus greet them?

'Ladies, we, as Masons, all your sex do ardently adore.
Pray, can I serve you?—say, sweet creatures, you, whom we so much
adore?'

Quoth the women: '*Ope the Door!*'

'Do please excuse me,' said the Tyler—for he did not wish to rile her—
I mean the one that most defiant stood and talked his face before;
'But surely you must be mistaken; no side degrees to-night are taken:
Far different work is being now conducted on our checkered floor;
No female feet now tread the carpet spread upon our mystic floor.'

They louder thundered: '*Ope the Door!*'

'As friends most kind, fair ones, I rank you, and for your visit kindly
thank you,
And fain would now admit you all to seats upon the inner floor,
So, with one small request comply you, and I no longer will deny you.
No, no, dear souls, your entrance there be sure—I will refuse no more;
Soft in my ear now breathe the password—the password—this, and
nothing more.'

Still louder roared they: '*Ope the Door!*'

Said he, 'for woman, man, nor devil, longer I cannot be civil!'
Then turning quickly, placed his hand upon the knob of that same
door,

When wild out jumped the goat—our Billie—who at the women, like
a silly

Creature, plunged, and at one bound a dozen tumbled on the floor,
While some went rolling headlong down the stairway to the nether floor.

Loud yelling, all: '*Enough! No More!*'

* * * * *

"But to the extract:

"Many precious documents have been brought to light by Brother Hughan, at York. Among them the Constitutions of 1693, never before made public. 'This copy,' says Brother Hughan, 'agrees, in its chief features, with the Halliwell, Cooke, Landsown, Slone, Harleian, and Rawlinson MSS., and Roberts and Cole's printed Constitutions; and, yet, it is unique in some respects, *e. g.*, the order of the seven sciences is different to the generality, and even contrary to the York MS. (No. 2).' Before the special charges are delivered, 'The one of the Elders takeing the booke and that hee or *shee* that is to be made Mason shall lay their

hands thereon, and the charge shall be given.' 'This reference is unquestionably, to a *female* being admitted.' 'It is the only Masonic MS. we know of that mentions such a clause for woman.'"

M.: W.: Samuel Lawrence, Grand Master, and

R.: W.: J. Emmett Blackshear, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

INDIANA.

The Fifty-fifth Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of Indiana was held in Indianapolis, May 28th, 1872.

Four hundred and twenty-nine ☐ represented.

Four hundred and forty on the roll.

Thirty-three dispensations for new ☐ applied for, and but eleven issued during the year.

The address of the Grand Master is mainly confined to a report of his official doings.

The only objection we can see to the passage of the subjoined resolution,—which came up as unfinished business, is, that it would be an acknowledgment that the thing had been done and that Masons could in their Masonic action be governed by other than Masonic usage.

"Your Committee on Unfinished Business find that at the last Annual Communication of this Grand ☐, the following resolution was offered and seconded by a majority, and ordered to lie over until the next Annual Communication of the Grand ☐.

"*Resolved*, That no Mason shall be eligible to the office of M.: W.: Grand Master, D.: G.: Master, Senior or Junior Grand Warden, who shall personally solicit, or authorize others to solicit, delegates of the Grand ☐ to vote for him for either of said offices.

"Your committee, while believing the resolution correct in principle, do not think there is a necessity for its adoption at this time, and therefore recommend that it be indefinitely postponed."

Transactions of local interest.

The report on Foreign Correspondence presented by P.: G.: M.: Caven is an exceedingly interesting one, reviewing the proceedings of forty-four Grand ☐. The receipt of the proceedings of forty-six are acknowledged, two of which, including Minnesota, are not noticed. How is that Bro. Caven?

At the session of 1871 the Grand ☐ of Indiana postponed action on the Quebec question—for which Bro. Wheeler of Connecticut pitched in thusly:

"Perhaps the committee were a little modest, and did not wish to report as they actually thought proper and right, in the presence of the second officer of the Grand ☐ of Canada, as we observe he was present during the Communication, and the Grand ☐ of Canada is strongly opposed to recognition."

To which Bro. Caven replies :

"Here is an insinuation that the Indiana Committee, through cowardice, made a dishonest report, and of course embraces in its censure the Grand [] which adopted it. We admit that the members of the Indiana Committee were modest men, but not afflicted with that kind of modesty which feared to perform any duty or would prevent them from reporting 'as they actually thought proper and right in the presence of any one.'"

And then makes the strongest argument that we have seen against the legitimacy of the formation of the Grand [] of Quebec.

A discussion relating to certain facts in the History of Freemasonry in Louisiana, is being had between the Committees on Foreign Correspondence ; we quote from Indiana :

"The Indiana Committee on Foreign Correspondence of 1870, in their report on the Grand Orient of France, made certain statements respecting the history of Masonry in Louisiana, which the Louisiana Committee of 1871 pronounced in some important particulars erroneous. The Indiana Committee of 1871 made the following reply, which restates the entire case :

"The Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand [] of Louisiana in their report, contained in the proceedings of 1871, page 44, referring to the report made by the Committee on Foreign Correspondence to the Grand [] of the State of Indiana, at their May session, 1870, on the subject of the difficulties between the Grand [] of Louisiana and the Grand Orient of France, say :

"The report is ably written, but we are at a loss to understand from what source the data for the historical sketch of Masonry in Louisiana is obtained. For instance, the (Indiana) Committee say :

"The various subordinate [] of the York Rite, by their Representatives, June 11, 1812, organized a Grand [] for the State of Louisiana.

"June 19, 1813, a Consistory, thirty-second degree, A. A. S. Rite, working the Symbolic and Ineffable Degrees, was instituted at New Orleans, deriving charter from the Supreme Council having its Grand East at New York, N. Y., and the previously organized Scottish Rite [] came under its jurisdiction."

Upon this the Louisiana Committee comment as follows :

"The Committee (Indiana,) also state that on the creation of the 'Symbolic Chambers in our Grand [], in 1832, the Scotch Rite [] surrendered their charters to the Grand Consistory and received others from the Grand []' that the constitution adopted in June, 1850, provided, 'that the Grand [] of Louisiana could thereafter establish no other [] than those of Free and Accepted Masons professing exclusively the York Rite;' and various other inaccuracies based upon these statements.

"For a correction of the above errors, we refer to page 129, *et seq.*, of our report for last year, for a sketch of the history of Masonry in Louisiana, compiled from the original records. We may briefly state, however, that in 1812 there were seven [] in this State, all working under charters obtained from American Grand [], viz: South Carolina, Pennsylvania and New York; that five of these [] formed the Grand [], June 13, 1812, the other two not participating in that movement; that the Consistory formed in 1813 never exercised any control over Symbolic []; that the Concordat alleged to have been entered into between the Consistory and the Grand [] in 1833, was a fabrication and never heard of until 1851; and that the constitution of 1850, so far from restricting the Grand [] to grant charters to no other [] than those working the York Rite, was framed for the express purpose of restoring harmony, by abolishing the

distinction of Rites, and as one means of accomplishing this, the title of the Grand [] was changed from that of 'Ancient York Masons,' to 'Free and Accepted Masons.'"

"This seems to specify the errors into which it is alleged the Indiana Committee have fallen. The greater portion of our 'data' was obtained from the 'Masonic History, the first to the thirty-third Degree,' by Robert B. Folger, published in 1862."

To sustain their position the Indiana Committee quoted documents found in the above mentioned book.

To this the Louisiana Committee of 1871 reply as follows :

"P. G. Master Thomas R. Austin, presented the report on Foreign Correspondence, being chiefly a condensed synopsis of the principal items in the proceedings of forty-four Grand []. Under the head of Louisiana he notices our comments on the Indiana Committee's historical sketch of Masonry in this State, and in reply to the inquiry for the data on which it was based, gives copious extracts from the 'Masonic History, First to the Thirty-third Degree,' by Robert B. Folger; and, with becoming *naviete*, says: 'As the mere quotation of the data sustaining the report of the Indiana Committee is so ample, and of such great length, we submit it without one word of note or comment.'

"We were not aware there was such a book in existence until we received the Indiana proceedings. Procuring a copy from New York, we find that the book was written in the interest of the old Hays Attwood Supreme Council of New York, and incidentally of the Foulhouze Supreme Council of New Orleans. Advocating the claims of these spurious bodies, the work is of an unscrupulous and bitter partisan character, and in all our reading we have never met anything so little deserving the name of 'history.' The items relating to Louisiana have evidently been furnished by Foulhouze or one of his adherents, and the manner in which facts are misrepresented or glossed over renders the work wholly unreliable as a book of reference.

The misrepresentations of Foulhouze, Folger, and others, have been repeatedly met and refuted, but being made the subjects of special reports they have not received that attention they deserved."

We have known Dr. R. B. Folger for many years—thirty-five or six, we were students in the same office. In his earlier days he was an active, enthusiastic and studious Mason. A man of strong convictions, tenacious in his opinions, and says what he believes to be the truth regardless of the consequences to himself.

Masonically we have differed widely, but we are sorry to see him accused of misrepresentation. Doubtless he sympathized with Foulhouze—it was misplaced, but he had too much pride of character to misstate facts.

It is not well for us to assert of a fact, that it was, or was not so, because it would sustain our notions to have it thus.

Except as an historical item, it is of little moment whether the Consistory established in 1813, *did* or *did not* exercise any control over the Symbolic [] in Louisiana.

We all know that the Supreme Councils of the Ancient and Ac-

cepted Rite everywhere *claims* to have, and in places where there are no Grand ☐ does exercise control over the Symbolic degrees.

M.: W.: Christian Fetter was elected Grand Master, and

R.: W.: John M. Bromwell, re-elected Grand Secretary.

ILLINOIS.

The Thirty-second Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of Illinois was held at Chicago, October 3d, 1871.

Five hundred and forty ☐ represented.

Six hundred and sixty-one on the roll.

Twenty dispensations for new ☐ issued during the year, and six continued over from the previous year.

From the reported decisions of the Grand Master, sustained by the Grand ☐, we select:

"8th. Charges and counter-charges may be received at the same time. The ☐ will decide which shall have precedence.

"9th. A suspended Mason may be tried upon *new charges* and expelled.

"10th. A brother objecting to the initiation or advancement of a candidate in any ☐ *except* his own, should give his reasons therefor. The W.: M.: or ☐ should decide as to their validity.

"11th. When an applicant has been unanimously *elected* by a ☐ and afterwards *objected* to by a member, he should not be recorded nor published as *rejected*.

"12th. When a petition is received and referred, and it is subsequently found that the candidate does not reside within the Territorial Jurisdiction of the ☐, the Committee should report the facts. The petition and accompanying fee should be returned *without balloting*.

"13th. A suspended Mason is not liable for ☐ or Grand ☐ dues during term of suspension.

"14th. Every brother raised in a ☐ is expected to become a member thereof. If By-Laws are not convenient to sign, it should not debar him the rights of membership. If he refuse to sign when called upon, his rights as a member should cease.

"16th. A brother who commits suicide does not thereby affect the claims of his widow or orphans upon the fraternity.

"19th. A summons need not be signed by the Master, but requires the seal of the ☐, and signature of the Secretary.

"20th. It is the right of a brother against whom charges have been preferred to testify upon the trial thereof.

"22d. A ☐ cannot enforce a 'tax' upon its members beyond the amount prescribed by the By-Laws.

"23d. It is improper to use the seal of a ☐ upon papers or letters of a personal character.

"24th. The right to visit a ☐ is *not* absolute, it may be refused for good reasons.

"25th. A visiting brother is not *obliged* to exhibit a 'traveling certificate' from either this or any other Jurisdiction. No amount of documentary evidence is alone sufficient to prove one a Mason.

"28th. Simply deposing an officer of a ☐ from office does not affect his standing in his ☐, nor his rights as a Mason.

"30th. It is improper to permit the use of a ☐ room for a public meeting."

The following from the report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, we approve :

"2d. Rev. S. T. Allen, a member of Jerusalem Temple ☐, No. 90, claimed exemption for nonpayment of dues upon the ground that by usage, and practically in law, clergymen are exempt from the payment of dues. Your Committee are of the opinion that the usage is a mere matter of comity, in no sense binding, and that no clergyman can claim exemption from the payment of dues, unless by authority of express law."

The following Amendment to the Grand ☐ By-Laws was adopted :

"When, for any reason the Charter of any ☐ shall be annulled, the Grand Secretary may, upon being satisfied that any member of such ☐, free of charges and in good standing, has paid all dues against him, issue to such member a dimit under the seal of this Grand ☐; and the Grand Secretary may in like manner issue dimits to Masons made in ☐ under Dispensation, when, for any reason, such Dispensations have been returned, and no Charter granted to such

But suppose the dues *had not* been paid when the ☐ ceased to exist?

A brother in arrears for dues, leaves the jurisdiction; returns on a visit after an absence of ten years, finds his ☐ has been dead eight or nine years, and that his name was on the roll in good standing when the ☐ ceased to exist;—he has become settled in another State and wishes to become affiliated, but the ☐ requires a dimit, how is he to obtain one? Has a Grand Secretary a right to fix upon a certain sum of money and when paid issue a dimit?

We have known of such cases.

We recommend the following from the report of the Finance Committee to our Grand and subordinate ☐ :

"Your Committee are of the opinion that an erroneous impression prevails respecting the refunding of Grand ☐ dues to ☐ that have suffered losses by fire, and that what was at first intended and received as a gratuity, has from long precedent come to be regarded as a rightful claim upon this body; and that ☐ are now asking a return of their dues on the ground of custom, who would not do so as a matter of charity, not claiming to be really in need of assistance.

"While we are of the opinion that as a matter of fact it is a charity, and that although at least a part of the cases named above are not in such straightened circumstances as to require our aid, yet we are unwilling to discriminate or cut off a practice so long continued, without some notice. We have, therefore, recommended that the dues be refunded as above; but think this Grand ☐ should give clear expression to their views upon this subject, and would therefore offer the following resolution, not only as embodying the views of your Committee, but also as a substitute for the resolution offered by Bro. Adams, of 139, and recommend its adoption:

"Resolved, That it is the duty of every Subordinate ☐ to keep its property fully insured, and that in case of loss when insured, there is no justice or occasion for applying for a return of Grand ☐ dues. When without insurance, it is their own fault; and that if in such cases this Grand ☐ assists them, it should be clearly understood that it is a charity."

Illinois has not yet got through with the negro question, witness as follows :

" Amend Section eighty-one (81) by adopting in its place the following : Section 81. This Grand [] hereby interdicts all recognition of all persons claiming to hail from [] within the bounds of the United States or of British America, unless such [] are directly subordinate to the Grand [] in correspondence with this Grand Body, in the State, Territory, Dominion or District from whence they hail."

Being brought before the Grand [], was laid on the table.

" All subordinate [] under this jurisdiction are instructed to admit no negro or mulatto as a visitor, or otherwise, under any circumstances whatever.

" If any [] of this jurisdiction violates this expressed will of this Grand [] it shall be the duty of the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the State to at once arrest its charter."

Being put upon their passage, were laid on the table.

Bro. Robbins again presented one of his able and interesting reports on Foreign Correspondence, reviewing the proceedings of thirty two Grand [], Minnesota included.

We believe that there are other than the Blue [] degrees that constitute a part of " legitimate Masonry ; " we all know that matters which were included in the first and third degrees, are not even alluded to in them at this date.

M. . W. . Dewitt C. Cregier, Grand Master, and

R. . W. . Orlin H. Miner, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

IOWA.

The Twenty-ninth Annual Communication of the Grand [] of Iowa was held at Davenport, June 4th, 1872.

One hundred and eighty-three [] represented.

Three hundred on the roll.

Twelve dispensations for new [] issued during the year.

On the insurance question the Grand Master says :

" I would earnestly urge upon the other [] in this jurisdiction the same wise action. No business man can lay claim to common prudence, or ask for sympathy, if he neglects to insure; and I have always thought it came with an ill grace from [] to teach that prudence is a cardinal virtue, and then when they suffer loss, see them begging of others, and undergoing a humiliation which the simplest exercise of common every-day business sense would have made unnecessary.

" Since writing the foregoing, I learn from the Grand Secretary that the brethren of Benton City [], No. 81, at Shellesburg, have also lost their hall. I do not know whether they were insured, or what the amount of their loss.

" It has been customary heretofore, in similar cases, to relinquish Grand [] dues for the year and grant a new charter free of expense. It may be well, if you think proper, to exercise the same charity in either of these cases, to couple it with the distinct assurance, that for the future no such grants will be made, and that a resolution be passed requiring all [] to insure their property, and also to require, in the annual returns, a state-

ment of the amount insured for, so that the Grand ☐ might know who obeys and who disobeys this requirement."

It would appear from the following extract from the Grand Master's address, that, in other jurisdictions beside Minnesota injurious effects follow the want of attention to business :

"At the risk of repeating what has been well and often said, I would urge you to make up your mind to avoid hasty legislation, and to stay here until the business of the Grand ☐ is completed fully and carefully. Unfortunately, too much important business is originated at a late hour of the session, and much that is introduced and referred to committees is reported on after the installation of Grand Officers, a ceremony which, unhappily, seems to many brethren to be the only object of the meeting, and a signal for departure, and important business is hurried through without proper consideration."

From the decisions we select :

"*Query.* Can the Senior Warden of a ☐ (the Master being absent) call to the chair a Master Mason, one who is not a member of the ☐ and not under our jurisdiction, and one who never was Master of a ☐? Can such an one act as Master *pro tem.*, and do work legally?"

"*Answer.* In the absence of the Worshipful Master the Senior Warden is Master of the ☐. He may congregate his ☐, and then call to the East a Past Master, or any expert, at his option. He must, of course, remain present in the ☐; then the work is his, no matter whose mouth pronounces the words."

"*Query.* Would it be in accordance with Masonic usage to grant a dimit to a brother who has been for several years a member of our ☐, and is yet, but says the whole thing (meaning Masonry) is a *myth*, and that, too, in presence of those who were not Masons? Also, please state whether there are any instructions in granting dimits."

"*Answer.* There would be no impropriety in granting him a dimit, providing he is not under charges, and is free of all dues. We cannot prevent some men from making fools of themselves, and the easier we can get rid of such material the better. The best plan with such is to prove to them, if they are able to learn *anything*, by good actions and pure lives, that Masonry is not a *myth*."

"*Query.* About ten years ago a man petitioned for initiation in ☐, was duly elected, and received the first degree, immediately after which he came to this place; but owing to some misfortunes he did not feel able to go on and take the other degrees. He is now in prosperous circumstances, and wants to be advanced in the ☐ in this place. ☐ certifies that he was duly initiated there, and recommends him to this ☐. He is an honest man and a good citizen, but his having waited so long, I did not know exactly what action would be proper, and have applied to you for direction. Answer as soon as convenient."

"*Answer.* A man under these circumstances must prove to you, either by strict trial, due examination, or lawful information, that he is an Entered Apprentice; then he must petition, and be recommended anew for the remaining degrees, pass a proper examination as to proficiency, and having passed through all the forms of reference, report and ballot—and having been, by its letter of recommendation, passed to your jurisdiction by the ☐ in which he was made, you can confer the remaining degrees upon him."

In our experience we have known many similar instances to the last foregoing, but have decided somewhat differently; "by its letter of recommendation, passed to your jurisdiction by the ☐ in which he was made, "we do not believe in. If you require a "let-

ter of recommendation," why also a *year's residence*? This idea of perpetual jurisdiction is a new-fangled notion, and exclusively American.

In the above case the party was initiated in □ "A," removed and resided in the vicinity of □ "W" for a series of years. He returns on a visit, and □ "A" proceeds to confer the remaining degrees upon him. Would not □ "W" claim that □ "A" had interfered with its jurisdictional rights? And yet, under this "perpetual jurisdictional" notion, □ "A" would be right.

Governed by the idea that a "Grand □ is supreme, and can do anything," then this perpetual jurisdiction, and many other dogmas that the fathers never thought of, may become laws.

The following from the report of the Grand Secretary is equally applicable in this jurisdiction:

"Each year, about the time of preparing the annual returns of the particular □, and their collecting from the members (without taking it from the treasury) of the Grand □ dues, a large number of the □, in the false hope of avoiding the payment of what they fail to collect, suspend great numbers for non-payment of dues, and then foolishly come up to the session and decline, and sometimes refuse, to pay on such, in the face of the plain letter of the law, which directs the dues shall be paid on all who are, or *have been, members during the year.*"

Such wholesale 'slaughtering of the innocents' ought to be effectually checked. If □ will permit brethren to get in arrears, they ought to lose the same."

The Grand □ has taken the preliminary measures for inaugurating a "Widows' and Orphans' Home."

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand □ strike from the list of corresponding Grand Bodies, and withdraw our representative from any and all Grand □ and Grand Orientals who do not recognize the doctrine of exclusive Grand □ jurisdiction, and who decline to break off friendly relations with those who violate it."

Fun ahead! European Grand Bodies never have recognized the doctrine.

From the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence:

"A brother submits this: *Query*. Have the Stewards of a □ the right to admit any one into the preparation room while preparing a candidate, except by order of the Worshipful Master?"

We reply, emphatically, *no!* No one should be present save the Stewards, on such occasions."

Correct—but how often violated.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, reviewing the proceedings of forty-two Grand □, written by Bro. U. D. Taylor, is, as heretofore, an excellent one. We are sorry that our proceedings were not received.

Had this report come to hand at an earlier date, we would have

adopted Bro. Taylor's plan in presenting the decisions of Grand Masters and Grand ; it certainly is a great improvement, and renders the report more interesting and valuable for reference.

By way of *addenda* to his report, he presents a "SYNOPSIS OF MASONIC LAW," compiled from the proceedings reviewed, classed under appropriate heads. It is extremely problematical, but if we ever do get up another report, we will adopt his plan.

With reference to a union of societies, on the burial of a Mason, he says:

"If a Mason requests a masonic burial, let it be MASONIC; if he wishes to be buried by some other order or secret society, let *them* do it. But Masonry knows of no such thing as a 'mixed commission..'"

All of which we endorse, most emphatically.

M.: W.: O. P. Waters, Grand Master, and

R.: W.: T. S. Parvin, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

KENTUCKY.

The Seventy-second Annual Communication of the Grand  of Kentucky was held at Louisville, October 16th, 1871.

Three hundred and seventy-nine  represented; four hundred and ninety-nine on the roll.

The Grand Master issued nine dispensations for new  during the year, and the Grand  granted twelve dispensations for new  during the session.

We quote from the Grand Master's Address:

"The symbolisms and allegories of Masonry are still all-powerful, the concentrated principle whereof is the humanizing desire to promote the happiness of mankind, and dignify humanity by the exercise of a living faith, and the hope that hopeth for all that is just and wise; that triumphs over evil, is the friend of truth and prophet of the good time coming; that adorns the sandy desert of life with a tranquil beauty that shall never fade; embellishes it with a wealth of thought, feeling and action; that forgiveth seventy and seven times, and is still rich in the treasure of pardon; that smooths the pillow of the dying, drops a tear with the mourner, speaks peace to the afflicted in a voice sweeter than honey, and administers its power with hands softer than the down of the dove; that needs no eulogy; carries out their designs with successful energy, and requires all within the fold who wish to be happy, useful and beloved, to cherish, cultivate and extend their glorious purpose.

"The Masonic order in Kentucky, in point of numbers, respectability, influence and intelligence of its members, is without a superior in any of the moral organizations therein, and never before in its history did it enjoy greater prosperity or a brighter future. Peace and harmony reign throughout our borders."

We ought, in justice to our brethren, make a number of extracts from this truly excellent address, but will content ourself with one more:

"Objection has been made, from time to time, against secret societies in

general, and Freemasonry in particular. The churches that do so are so intent upon finding fault that they are unmindful of the beam in their own eyes, presuming they can hold secret meetings with impunity. One, especially, that sits with closed and guarded doors, and, for greater seclusiveness, transacts its business in Latin, is guilty of the folly of being especially denunciatory of Masons, who are far less exclusive, and by no means as dictatorial, self-inflated or tyrannical. The Masonic Order, in the full sense of the term, is not a secret institution. The members are not prowling about in disguise; their times and places of meeting, and names of the members, are published to the world, and are well known in their several localities.

The Tiler, it is true, stands at the door to guard against crows, eavesdroppers, and all other Paul Prys who are ever willing to drop in and intrude on their neighbors.

Families and business men have secrets known only to their members, and they severally have some which they are particular to keep strictly to themselves. The Judges of the Supreme and Appellate Courts determine, in private consultation, the law and the facts of the cases submitted to them. The managers and directors of Bible and benevolent societies, banks, railroads, turnpikes and other similar organizations, like cabinet officers and political committees, sit with fastened doors, and only give general results to inquiring friends or parties interested. Every one of the churches have their private meetings, and for aught the public knows, act very properly therein. Then why not suppose the Masons to be equally as prudent?"

We find a case reported, to which we call the attention of Bro. Johnson, of Arkansas. [See Kentucky Proceedings, Page 45.]

"It is a plain principle of Masonic law that, during suspension, 'no dues accrue against the person suspended.'"

Four hundred and fourteen pages of the book before us is occupied with the names of the members of the various [] .

As the matter of publishing names has been discussed in our Grand [], we quote the following reply of Bro. McCorkle to a question of Bro. Grey, of Arkansas:

"Our brother asks us to *cypher out* the amount of good done masonry by printing and publishing the names of the individual members of our lodges. This is a question, of course, we can not 'cypher out,' but judging from the numerous applications made from lodges in other States, for copies of our proceedings, on account of its aiding them to protect themselves from traveling impostors pretending to be masons, we should be disposed to think that great good must result from the publication aforesaid. And we judge so from another fact: every week, more or less, we are called on by Masters of [] in Louisville to examine the proceedings of some certain Grand [], and see if the name of so-and-so is published, who has applied to them for relief, representing himself to be a member of a [] of a certain name, number and State. Many of these enquiries we can answer, if they relate to Grand [] who print the names of the members of subordinate [], and in several cases have detected the impostors. But if the applicant hails from Arkansas, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maine, &c., &c., who do not publish such lists, we can give them no information on the subject. We find that the custom of publishing such information prevails in all the Grand [], except Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Illinois, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee and Washington. We 'cypher out' forty-two Grand [] in the United States; of which fifteen do not publish such lists, and twenty-seven do.

"Our Bro. Drummond, of Maine, who, in regard to this question, says: 'we'll have an eye out for the result,' is invited to cast his eye on the answer."

To which Bro. Drummond replies :

"We have done so, and we have 'cyphered' a little on it too; the cost of publishing the list of names and the increase of postage amount to \$2,000, and that sum is ten times as large an amount as ever would be saved in a year by the publication of the names; and besides, the publication aids impostors in giving themselves 'a habitation and a name.' While we have no disposition to interfere in other Jurisdictions, we are more than ever convinced that the publication 'does not pay,' pecuniarily or in any other manner. A few dollars a year expended in telegraphing are more potent in detecting impostors than all the publication of names in the country."

We are with Bro. Drummond. It does not pay—at least in this jurisdiction.

We are gratified to notice that Kentucky no longer publishes a personal description of rejected applicants.

Bro. McCorkle may have written a better report on Foreign Correspondence than the one presented at this session of the Grand ☐. If so, it has been our misfortune not to have seen it.

He speaks "rite out in meeting," says what he thinks, and goes for Kentucky anyway. We like Bro. McCorkle because he belongs to our school—the "old foggy."

The proceedings of forty-two Grand ☐ are reviewed, including those of Minnesota.

Of the right of dimitted masons to masonic burial, he says :

"We object to depriving dimitted masons of masonic burial. Whilst several Grand ☐ have so decreed, we have always held that the right to masonic sepulture is a right *inherent in every Master Mason*, of which he cannot be rightfully deprived, except by suspension or expulsion. He acquired the right when he was raised to the degree of Master Mason, and is, in our opinion, though dimitted, entitled to it, if in good standing at his decease, and any ☐, within whose jurisdiction he dies, may perform the solemn rights over his body."

In the absence of any enactment by the Grand ☐, Bro. McCorkle is right; but we hold that the Grand ☐ has a right to make laws regulating the matter. The whole thing grows out of the "money" question.

Abolish dues and there will be but little trouble about non-affiliates.

M. W. Edward B. Jones, was elected Grand Master, and

R. W. John M. S. McCorkle re-elected Grand Secretary.

KANSAS.

The Sixteenth Annual Communication of the grand ☐ of Kansas was held at Topeka, October 18th, 1871.

Sixty-seven ☐ represented; ninety-six on the roll.

Nineteen dispensations for new ☐ issued during the year.

The address of the Grand Master is a most excellent one. His remarks upon "What are Masonic Crimes?" "Obedience to Law," and "Who should be Officers of a Lodge?" are well worth reproduction, but we can only give space for the following:

"But the office of Master is no sinecure. He who desires the place must train, and be trained by general no less than by special instruction. It is not enough for him to be able to perform the mere routine duties of that chair. His life should be blameless, his perceptions clear, his knowledge varied; he should be thoroughly versed in our laws, usages and precedents; and his manners such as to inspire respect and invite confidence. Let there be added calmness in judging and decision in execution, and before you stands the man whom to call Master will bring no blush to your cheek or shame to your brow.

"The Master of a ☐ is known and regarded as the representative man of those over whom he presides. His conduct is open to public scrutiny—his acts and words elicit criticism—and if the public judgment is against him, the whole ☐, be its members ever so upright, are sure to suffer, and with him incur public reprobation. Yet this need not be. Why, then, do masons tolerate such a condition of things? The power is in every ☐ to evoke a new order of things. The ballot, free and untrammelled, is yours. Judiciously exercise your inalienable prerogative, and the victory will result in moral freedom."

On the burial of non-affiliates he is with Bro. McCorkle. He decided:

"I am of opinion, a ☐ has the right to extend the honors of a Masonic burial to a deceased brother, known to the ☐ to be in good standing, though not affiliated, at the time of his death, with any ☐.

There is difference of opinion on this question. Humanity requires, if there be room for doubt, that we take such a course, that our error, if we err, be in the right direction.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That when a candidate for the mysteries of Masonry has applied for, and been elected to receive, the degrees in a subordinate ☐, it shall not be necessary to spread the ballot in order to the *advancement* of the candidate to the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason, unless some member of the ☐ shall demand it."

Transactions of local interest.

Bro. E. P. Carr again presented one of his excellent reports on Foreign Correspondence, reviewing the proceedings of forty-three Grand ☐, Minnesota included. He does not like P. . G. . M. . Nash's position on the Quebec question. We do; that's the difference.

M. . W. . John M. Price was elected Grand Master, and

R. . W. . John H. Brown, Grand Secretary.

LOUISIANA.

The Sixtieth Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of Louisiana was held at New Orleans, February 12th, 1872.

Eighty-two [] represented ; two hundred and nine on the roll.

Four dispensations for new [] issued during the year.

The Grand Master takes strong ground on the American idea of Exclusive Jurisdiction. We think he carries it most too far ; we go with him so far as to declare non-intercourse with those who invade any jurisdiction in the United States, but do not believe in an attempt to force the rest of the world to abjure their old notions and adopt ours. England, for instance, does not recognize the dogma, yet she does not attempt to invade any jurisdiction in this country. Then why should we proscribe English Masons because she will not forget her old traditions and declare non-intercourse with Hamburg ?

We quote from the Grand Master's address :

"Our cause must be their cause ; and, throughout the length and breadth of this great continent, one unbroken front should be presented against foreign interference with the rights and prerogatives of our Grand [], according to what is known as the American doctrine. In this connection, I have the pleasure of informing you that the Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Lavradio, has adopted resolutions discontinuing all relations with the Grand Orient of France, for violating the jurisdictional rights of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, and also of the Grand [] of the State of Louisiana. This is the course we hope to see taken by all good and true Masons in this country as well as abroad. To insure amicable fraternal relations with our brethren abroad, it will be necessary that the Masons of this country make common cause, and demand that not only shall there be no interference with the recognized jurisdiction of American Grand [], but that such attempted interference must be disclaimed and pronounced unmasonic by all Grand Bodies with whom we hold fraternal intercourse. The Grand [] of Hamburg, having years ago violated the jurisdiction of the Grand [] of New York, and continued up to this time its unmasonic usurpation of its rights, has lately established a [] within the State of New Jersey, in the city of Hoboken. Most, if not all, of the Grand [] of the United States, have forbidden Masonic intercourse with the Grand [] of Hamburg or its subordinates ; but it appears to me that we should demand of our European brethren that they denounce such unwarrantable interference with the affairs of the Grand [] of this country."

Years since, the Grand [] of Minnesota declared non-intercourse with the Grand [] of Hamburg or any of its subordinates, because of its invasion of New York. It declared the same with the Grand Orient of France, because they aided and abetted the clandestine organization in Louisiana.

We append the resolutions adopted by the Grand [] of Louisiana :

"2. *Resolved*, That the encroachment upon the jurisdictional rights of American Grand [] can no longer be submitted to, and, as edicts of non-intercourse appear to have no influence upon the Grand [] of Hamburg or the Grand Orient of France, the Grand [] of Louisiana will co-operate with her sister Grand [] in refusing to hold Masonic communication with all Masonic powers who, on being requested, shall fail to recognize the American doctrine of exclusive and absolute Grand [] jurisdiction, and decline to break off friendly relations with those that violate it.

"3. *Resolved*, That the M. W. Grand Master be requested officially to notify all Masonic powers with whom this Grand ☐ is in correspondence, of its action, and to call upon them who have heretofore failed to recognize the American doctrine of exclusive and absolute Grand ☐ jurisdiction by having intercourse with those Masonic powers who have violated it, to take action in the matter, and decide whether they are for or against us on this question.

"4. *Resolved*, That it is hereby made the duty of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to inquire into the character and status of all Foreign Grand Bodies with whom we are in correspondence, or who hereafter may apply for recognition, and whether or not they will recognize and maintain the American doctrine of exclusive and absolute Grand ☐ jurisdiction, and to report specially thereon."

It is due to the committee that reported the foregoing resolutions, to present at least a portion of their argument.

"While we contend that the boundaries of Grand ☐ jurisdiction should always correspond with those of the State, we also contend that this jurisdiction should be absolute and exclusive. No allegiance, directly or indirectly, or however remote, should be allowed. All should be united under the same Grand ☐ banner, and this, too, both for the sake of peace and tranquility in the State itself, as also for Masonic peace and harmony; for it need hardly be said that a community divided in its allegiance, either politically or Masonically, can remain for any considerable time free from discord and in peace."

"We think it time, therefore, in view of the consequences which have ensued from the encroachment upon Grand ☐ jurisdiction and violation of Masonic comity, and the evils resulting from the propagation of such anti-Masonic views, to lay down the principle that neither political nor religious controversies shall be brought into the ☐; that in so far as it is allowed it is a departure from Masonry and cannot be tolerated without endangering the institution, making it antagonistic to the State, and causing all the true Masonic principles to be forgotten. We believe that it is time, therefore, to inquire into the principles taught in Grand ☐, in order to ascertain if it is not spurious Masonry which has brought forth all the evils that we have heretofore complained of; and that when we refuse to hold further communication with those who encroach upon our territory, we are not also refusing to hold communication with spurious Masonry.

"The only additional remedy we can propose is to require all Grand ☐ to recognize the principle of exclusive and absolute Grand ☐ jurisdiction, and cease to hold further Masonic intercourse with all those Grand ☐ who are guilty of violating this principle. We think we have a right to demand this through Masonic comity. It can hardly be said that any Grand Body is our friend which remains on friendly terms with those who are continually doing us a wrong, and not only that, but who are openly, every day violating the landmarks of the Order, and which may not be confined to us in their operations. We suggest that every Grand ☐ be respectfully and fraternally, yet firmly requested to denounce the encroachment of the Grand Orient of France, or of any other Grand ☐ upon our Jurisdiction, and on persistence in such course, to cease to hold further Masonic intercourse with them, or to recognize any of their members as Masons; and should any Grand ☐ neglect or refuse to cease holding fraternal relations with such offending Grand Body or Bodies that the Grand Master be requested and authorized to stop all further intercourse with such recusant Grand ☐, and consider it as an ally of the common enemy of our Order. We would also suggest the appointment of a committee, or a reference to some standing committee, to inquire into the history of those Grand Orients who encroach, or favor the encroachment, upon Grand ☐ jurisdiction, and to ascertain, as far as possible, the doctrines and ideas taught within those Bodies, and by their leading members, and report, from time to time, and as fully as possible at the next communication of this Grand ☐, so that the Grand ☐ may be prepared

to act understandingly, and if the facts reported should warrant, to cease to hold further communication with those bodies as Masonic organizations, or to recognize their initiates as Masons.

Suppose the Grand [] of England, Scotland, Ireland &c., refuse to change their status on this question, must we declare non-intercourse? shall we the children arrogate to ourselves to make laws for our parents? should they or either of them invade any American jurisdiction we would make common cause with the invaded, but as at present advised we think that is going far enough.

Among the dispensations granted by the Grand Master was as follows:

"Dante No. 174, to hold a ball for the benefit of its tomb fund, and subsequently, to have a public procession on the occasion of laying the cornerstone of its new tomb, and also to hold the installation of its officers in public."

From his decisions we select:

1. A summons from a [] to a member must be obeyed personally.

A written response may be received in answer when the brother summoned is unable to obey the summons in person, giving the reasons why he is unable to attend at the time and place designated in the summons. A verbal explanation or excuse given by another brother cannot be deemed sufficient, if the brother summoned is able to attend in person or write his excuse. The W. M. must decide as to the sufficiency of the excuse given, either in writing or through a brother.

Every Mason knows, or should know, that he is solemnly bound to answer and obey every legal summons emanating from a regular Masonic []. A summons should not be issued requiring attendance of members, unless it be in the case of a trial, or for the consideration of matters of great importance to the [], or, it may be, in cases where the standing of the brother summoned is involved; but, when issued, the summons must be implicitly obeyed, under penalty of Masonic discipline. This law of Masonry is too plain and too clear to admit of dispute or argument.

The following has a bearing upon a question before our Grand [] at its last session:

"Article IV., By-Laws of the Grand [], prescribes the method of proceeding against a brother 'whose trial for offences exclusively belongs to the Grand [],' without specifying what brothers comes under this classification.

In answer to a question on this point, I decided, that any officer of the Grand [], and any W. M. of a constituent [], would have a right to demand a trial before the Grand [], if, under charges for offences committed whilst holding such office; and also Wardens of [], if for acts in connection with their office, as Warden."

The report on Foreign correspondence reviewing the proceedings of forty-two Grand []—Minnesota included, has three names attached to it, but as the Grand [] appropriated to Bro. Scott five hundred dollars, for the report on Foreign correspondence—which he generously donated to the Temple fund, we presume the report is his.

We should like to make several selections from this exhaustive report, but it is now 3 o'clock A. M. and we are admonished that

it is about time to quit.

M.. W.. S. M. Todd, Grand Master, and

R.. W.. J. C. Batchelor, M. D., Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

MAINE.

The Fifty-third Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of Maine was held at Portland, May 7th, 1872.

One hundred and thirty-five ☐ represented; one hundred and fifty-nine on the roll.

Eight dispensations for new ☐ issued during the year.

Reading the address of the Grand Master we, for the first time, learned of the death of one whom we knew for long, long years. Abner Thompson, P.. G.. M.. of Maine, "was raised to the Supreme Grand ☐ above," August 4th, 1871.

The Grand Master pays a feeling and well-merited tribute to his memory. Thus has another gone whose acquaintance we made near thirty years ago. Of those noble; generous, warm-hearted masons congregated in 1853 and 1856, but few are left. Every year lessens their number. Shall we meet again? Dunlap, Tucker, Lovell, Storer, Wadsworth, Watson, Risk, Gilman, O'Sullivan, Stokes, Nelson, Gill, Hillyer, Melody, Fuller, French, and many—many others.

We commend the following extract from the address of the Grand Master to the careful consideration of the brethren in this jurisdiction:

"I cannot permit the opportunity to pass without a few brief words of counsel and advice. The signs of danger have already appeared in the horizon, and we shall be wise if we put our good ship in condition to withstand the shock of the approaching storm. Ignorant and deluded men are envious of our increasing popularity, and the timid and foolish are fearful of our growth and prosperity. Already combinations are being made against us, and outside parties are blindly cultivating a hostility which may possibly eventuate in another era of darkness and gloom. It is a fact, however, that cannot be disguised, no matter how earnestly we may strive to do so, that our most dangerous enemies are within our own lines. The great battle is to be fought with ourselves; and the victory, if it is won, must be in us and of us. Intemperance, profanity, avarice, envy, malice, and all the long train of social and moral evils, are endeavoring to undermine our institution; and it will require the earnest and united efforts of all good and faithful masons to prevent the structure from tottering and crumbling to the earth. We cannot overcome the prejudice of the outside world by arguments or altercations, nor is it necessary that we should do so. But we may add materially to the reputation of our fraternity, and compel the respect and confidence of the community, by conforming our lives to the teachings of our ancient institution. Thus may we do our part toward continuing the order in its original purity, and feel the glorious satisfaction of having done our duty to our brothers and ourselves.

"One more injunction, not new, but none the less important, I wish to impress upon you: *Guard well the outer door.* Masonry is judged, to a

great extent, by the character of its individual members, and it is of the utmost importance that none but honest and upright men gain admission. That your committee can find nothing against a candidate is no reason why he should be admitted. He should possess sterling qualities of mind and heart, without which no man can be a good mason. Give this subject the attention its importance demands, and for the future firmly determine to raise the standard of your ☐ by *guarding well the outer door.*"

The following resolution was adopted :

"*Resolved*, That no person shall be admitted to an examination in order to visit a ☐ in this State without being vouched for by a brother, or presenting satisfactory written evidence, under seal, that he is a mason in good standing, made in a regular ☐.

Fortunate for Minnesota masons that but few of them travel way up to Maine, as not one in a hundred could visit. We put this resolution on record so that if any do visit Maine, and want to visit a ☐, they must prepare for it before they start from home.

Of the report on Foreign Correspondence, in which the proceedings of forty-six Grand ☐ are reviewed—Minnesota not included—suffice to say, it was presented by Bro. Drummond.

Our M. . W. . brother is heavy on the Quebec question. After we see his reply to the Indiana Committee, we may be induced to say something.

On the dimit question, he says :

"In some jurisdictions it is expressly provided, that a dimit shall not be granted, save for sufficient causes, which are specified in some cases: but generally the rule is that a member in good standing, and 'clear of the books,' is entitled to a dimit whenever he asks for it. But suppose a member *not* in good standing, but not under charges, asks for a dimit, can it properly be refused? To grant one requires a vote of the ☐. A dimit is usually considered an endorsement of the good masonic standing of the one receiving it. The question of granting it is submitted to a vote of the ☐. Submitting it to the ☐ conclusively shows that each member is to vote, not as a mere matter of form, but for or against the application, as his view of duty dictates. If the applicant is one of those who, while not successfully amenable to charges, is yet not a good man or mason, is not the ☐ clearly justified in voting to refuse the dimit? Must not *this* ballot, as well as others, be left to the conscience of each member? It is true, this rule will give various standards of action in such cases, as one will refuse to give a dimit to a man whose application for membership he would vote against, while another will refuse one only to those against whom charges are pending."

We hold that a member of a ☐ is in good standing, unless charges have actually been preferred; that a vote of the ☐ is not required on an application for a dimit; that a dimit is nothing more than a receipt for moneys paid; that "as one will refuse to give a dimit to a man whose application for membership he would vote against," is conclusive in our mind why the application should not be subjected to the ordeal of the ballot.

M. . W. . David Cuzill was elected Grand Master, and

R. . W. . Ira Berry re-elected Grand Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Not received.

MARYLAND.

An annual communication of the Grand ☐ of Maryland was held at Baltimore, November 20th, 1871; seventy two ☐ represented. one hundred and fifty-four on the roll, four dispensations for new ☐ issued during the year.

One extract from the address of the Grand Master:

"In a word, the Grand Master would make admission into the Order difficult rather than otherwise. It must not be regarded as a matter of course, that an applicant for the privileges of the Order, need only apply, in order to become a Mason. These should be regarded as a reward to the upright and true in all walks of life. The Grand Master would, were it possible, have the outer world look upon the fact that a man was a mason as equivalent to an unquestionable certificate that he was a good citizen, punctual in all his dealings, moral in his conduct, and entitled to the esteem of all good men. The Grand Master urges upon the subordinate ☐ to be strict, very strict, in their examinations into all the circumstances affecting the admission of candidates: not to be tempted by a desire for 'work' or by the wants of the treasury. And he especially urges upon them to require all reports upon the qualifications of candidates to be in writing and signed at least by a majority of the members of the committee; the reports to be carefully preserved on file among the archives of the ☐, so that in the event of the party proving afterwards unworthy, it may be seen on whose report and responsibility he was admitted into the Order."

If the latter suggestion was everywhere complied with, there would be at least fewer non-affiliates.

Transactions of local interest.

No report on Foreign correspondence.

M.: W.: John H. B. Latrobe, Grand Master, and

R.: W.: Jacob H. Medairy, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

MICHIGAN.

An Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of Michigan was held at Detroit, January 9th, 1872.

Two hundred and sixty-five ☐ represented; two hundred and ninety-four on the roll.

Eleven dispensations for new ☐ issued during the year.

The Grand Master's address contains several practical suggestions that cannot be too often presented to the masonic mind.

We quote :

"I am happy to report that, in every part of this Grand Jurisdiction, peace and harmony prevail; that our altar lights are brightly burning, and the lessons which they teach are bringing forth good fruits. There is, however, in some quarters—and, I fear, too generally—a desire to make masonry too common, an inclination to disregard the landmarks, and admit a wider range of candidates to our mysteries. This tendency is a dangerous one, and entirely at variance with the best interests of our institution.

"Masonry seeks to elevate and refine those who enter her sacred portals; her code is an exalted morality; her object, fraternity, and her type, perfection.

"Masonry was never intended to be universal, save in the application by its votaries of its benign principles. It has always had a high standard by which it measures applicants for its favors, morally and physically. Its grand objects are harmony and fraternity. Fraternity is the life-giving spirit of Free-Masonry; it is that subtle essence which pervades all, and as with a sort of magnetic attraction, brings its members close together.

"It follows that no one should be admitted to our numbers, no matter how high his moral standing, how great his ability, or what his qualifications, unless each and all of the members of the ☐ can fellowship him—unless each and all can feel glad and eager to discharge towards him every duty and every obligation which masonry imposes. We should feel that our masonic ties are reciprocal, and realize that in each member of our ☐ we have a friend that sticketh closer than a brother. If any member should say, during the advancement of a candidate, 'I do not want him to become one of us,' then each member should also be ready to say, 'then neither do I want him.' In a ☐ thus constituted, *harmony* and *fraternity* would prevail to their fullest extent, and the choicest fruit which the tree of masonry bears would yield its blessings to us. There would be no discordant element within our ☐ to mar their harmony. There would be no strife within our bosoms between our masonic duty and the exercise of brotherly love."

It will be perceived that the Grand ☐ has changed front on the representative system.

The following preamble and resolution were adopted :

"WHEREAS, The system of appointing resident representatives near the several Grand ☐ has been adopted by a large majority of our sister jurisdictions; and whereas, this system has greatly aided the harmonious intercourse between such Grand ☐, and has proven convenient in aiding business transactions between them; and whereas, this Grand ☐ stands almost alone in repudiating this system; therefore,

Resolved, That this Grand ☐ does approve and adopt the representative system, and that the Grand Master be and he is hereby authorized and requested to appoint resident representatives near the several Grand ☐ in the United States and the British possessions on this continent."

From among the decisions of the Grand Master, all of which were approved by the Grand ☐, we select :

"1. Relative to the physical qualifications of candidates, I have held them to be disqualified in the following instances:

- a. A man totally blind in one eye, the other being good.
- b. A man who has lost three fingers and part of the fourth of the right hand.
- c. One who has a knee-joint which is only partially movable, and one who is not able to form a right angle therewith.
- d. One who has a stiff left knee.
- e. A man whose left arm is stiff at the elbow."

In the years past, we have met with, and presented to, the Grand ☐ several suggestions and plans to relieve the brethren from the payment of dues. In the address of the Grand Master we find another, which we quote :

"There is one regulation in our subordinate bodies that has been the source of fruitful trouble. I allude to the subject of dues. Of comparatively recent origin it has been adopted as a necessary means of raising funds to meet the contingent expenses of the ☐.

"Each ☐ fixes the amount which its members are required to pay annually, ranging from one to five dollars. The result is, either from absence or carelessness, many of the brethren neglect to pay their dues promptly, and often two, three and even seven years pass without payment, thus affecting the resources of the ☐ and increasing the liability of the brother, and finally, as a last resort, charges are preferred and the brother expelled. The question that presents itself is this: Can there be no plan devised by which this onerous burthen, often so unhappy in its results, can be avoided? I think a solution of the whole difficulty can be found in the plan adopted by Kilwinning ☐, U. D., of Detroit. In this ☐ no dues are exacted. Their fees for conferring the degrees are forty dollars. Ten dollars of this sum is set aside for a fund for permanent investment, which at ten per cent. produces one dollar annually as interest. This interest is used in paying the contingent expenses.

I recommend the subordinate ☐ in this jurisdiction to adopt a by-law. 1st. That any member who is clear of the books shall be, on paying to the ☐ the sum of ten dollars, forever thereafter exempt from paying dues to the ☐. 2d. That where the fees charged for degrees are fixed at twenty-one dollars, they be changed to thirty-one dollars, and that on receiving the third degree a certificate be given each brother, to the effect that he having paid to the ☐ ten dollars, is forever exempt from the payment of dues.

Their by-laws should further provide for the investment of the funds thus received, so that it should be both safe and productive. The amount to be paid would of course be fixed by each ☐, having regard to the sum necessary to be raised for contingent expenses.

In pursuing this course, the money once paid continues to earn the annual sum in lieu of dues for all time, even after the brother who paid it has passed to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns," thus producing to the ☐ a lasting benefit."

In such ☐ as have no dues, we hear of no trouble about non-affiliates.

Adopt some plan to avoid the necessity of annual dues, or abolish the affiliation fee. We commend this matter to the earnest attention of the ☐, to the end that at the next session of the Grand ☐ the matter may be considered understandingly.

The committee on Appeals and Grievances had quite a number of cases referred to them. We select one:

"Newaygo ☐, No. 131, filed a complaint against Pilgrim ☐, No. 180, charging that Pilgrim ☐ had initiated a candidate before he had resided six months in the jurisdiction, also in making an improper use of the key. From the admission of the parties, it appears that the candidate was initiated under a misapprehension, and that as soon as the mistake was discovered, Pilgrim ☐ declined to confer any more degrees on him until a constitutional period had expired; and, as to the improper use of the key, we find that it was used some two years ago by a former W. M., but has not been used for the purpose complained of lately, or by the present W. M."

The committee say: "improper use of the key." May we infer that they recognize a *proper* use of the key? If so, please inform us what is *proper*. Is there an authorized key? We have seen one in another jurisdiction—a printed book, and on the fly-leaf in front a *written certificate* that it was the authorized work of the Grand ☐, and *signed* by a GRAND OFFICER.

Bro. Fenton presented the report on Foreign correspondence in which he reviews with his usual ability the proceedings of Forty-three Grand []s, Minnesota included.

We have referred to our report of 1871, and find that the word "all" was omitted, inserting it the sentence will read as we intended it should. Satisfactory, Bro. Fenton?

"We do not concur in *all* their conclusions," we had reference more particularly to that part relating to "expenses." We stated *facts*, from experience,—whether they may be used as an argument for, or against the system.

M. W. Henry Chamberlain was elected Grand Master, and

R. W. James Fenton re-elected Grand Secretary.

MISSOURI.

The fifty-second annual communication of the Grand [] of Missouri was held at St. Louis October 15th, 1872.

One hundred and eighty three [] represented.

Four hundred and sixteen on the roll.

Thirty-two dispensations for new [] issued during the year.

The address of the Grand Master comprises thirty-four pages in small type, of the copy of the proceedings before us, and yet it appears to us to be brief,—no single adjective can express our admiration of it.

In making copious extracts, we believe that we are doing signal service to the brethren of this jurisdiction.

The paragraphs we select, treat of matters that we do not remember to have seen noticed in any previous addresses or reports.

"BUSINESS AND MASONRY."

"Business is speculation—Masonry is speculative. So far they are alike, and thus widely do they differ. Business is severe and grasping in pursuit of its interests—Masonry is merciful and open-handed in the performance of its charities. The inexorable laws by which fortunes are built, have little in common with those which govern the Masonic structure. One of the most fruitful sources of trouble and vexation to Masons everywhere is the thoughtless persistency of many brethren in dragging their unfortunate business ventures into the [] for hearing and adjustment. They ring the changes of dollars and cents and Masonic obligations in the [] and out of it, as if they thought that Masonry had in some mysterious manner modified the usual forms of transacting the common affairs of life. This is an error that leads to many unpleasant consequences, and the sooner it is recognized as such and corrected, the better it will be for the prosperity of the [] and the harmony of the Brotherhood. More than half the Masonic trials have their origin in private business matters, which have become entangled in the awkward hands of the parties to them; and when a satisfactory solution appears to be impossible, the cry of 'fraud' is raised, and the grievance is brought before the [] in the shape of charges. There is a trial, and a Mason is suspended or expelled for 'gross unmason-

ic conduct,' which is often nothing worse than inability to pay a debt according to promise, perhaps, on the faith of a brother Master Mason. Suppose the evidence establishes the breach of faith to have been wilful and the defrauding premeditated—the strongest case that can be made on the business basis—the fact that one brother has lost money by trusting another is almost the only one taken into consideration. It was a purely business matter at the start, and should have been subject only to the laws of business. It now has apparently become a Masonic matter of the first importance, for, upon its settlement, hangs the Masonic life or death of a member of the ☐. As it was business, it would be well to inquire how the business was done. Such an investigation would, in nearly every instance, show the accuser to be more to blame than the accused. It would prove that he had been mixing up his business affairs with Masonry, and making money transactions depend entirely upon the compact of the Masonic brotherhood. He had taken the word of a brother Mason for a property consideration, in which, as a business man, in a purely business matter, he should have required ample security on the usual scale of values. If he was doing business he should have secured himself in the transaction by means known to business men. Then no trouble could have come, nobody could have been defrauded, and no one's Masonry could have been called in question. That's business.

"If he was practising Masonry to accommodate a brother, which he had a perfect right to do, he should not falsify the name, and compromise his profession, by turning it into this very serious business before the ☐. Now no Mason, as such, has the right to demand of a Masonic brother business accommodations which he could not expect and would not ask of a profane. Masonry gives him no such franchise, or exemption, or special privilege in his business affairs; neither does it obligate him to grant such favors to another. It has nothing whatever to do with these matters, and when it touches them it is sure to get its hands soiled. If a Mason is in want and distress and asks a favor which involves a money value without an equivalent or security, let his appeal be met in a true Masonic spirit. Such relief should be freely bestowed. If his improved circumstances in the future enable him to repay in kind, let him not forget the debt. That's Masonry.

"It has been truly said, there is no friendship in business. In the same sense, there is no brotherhood in business. Business is a game in which blood brothers often play as antagonists. They are justified in using against each other every advantage of position, knowledge, foresight and superior qualifications generally. Brother Masons avail themselves of the same privileges in their worldly intercourse. Were they to discriminate in favor of the large class of their brethren, and permit Masonry to guard their business interests exclusively, they would soon be forced to withdraw from the field of trade defeated, routed, and objects of future charity.

"Such faith in the theory of the Masonic institution is beautiful and deserved but such abandonment to the integrity of individuals will not do in this business world. Every department of life has its laws, which cannot be infringed upon without disorder and confusion. Business demands that its laws be rigidly observed. Its presiding goddess is the severe form of justice. Masonry has this and several other beautiful divinities in its gallery of virtues and graces. Business means gain and wealth:—Masonry, love and charity. Neither can interfere with the province of the other without detriment to both. When they do, let us observe the confusion that ensues in our Order.

"As a matter of business, one Mason accommodates another, and without taking legitimate precaution to protect himself, expects to hold his brother to his word and bond of faith by private means well known to both. The contract to pay is not fulfilled, and the money-lender insists on the bond. There is no way of executing it but by riding the poor brother to death with the whip of charges and specifications, and the spur of Ma-

sonic obligations. There is neither business nor Masonry in this usage, yet it is often applied and pursued to the extreme penalty—Masonic death. Who is more to blame, the prosecuting witness or the victim? The former has nothing to substantiate his claim in the courts, and under the laws made and provided for the adjustment of such business, and he therefore appeals to the ☐ as a sort of collecting engine, or a private, patent money-press, which he uses to correct his own mistakes, and possibly to enrich himself. If the flesh-and-blood bond be satisfied by the payment of a certain amount of money, all is well; the debtor is a good Mason; if not, the helpless bankrupt is cast beyond the pale of the Brotherhood. The case represented may be an extreme one. It is, nevertheless, given as an illustration of what too often happens in ☐, and for the purpose of warning Masons against such gross inconsistencies. Money is the hinge upon which such a trial turns, and the money consideration decides it. A trial in a ☐ of Masons should be founded in and conducted upon Masonic principles, and the only case in which a money consideration can legitimately appear in a Masonic trial is in debts and dues, taking the attitude of wronging and defrauding the ☐ itself. This has nothing to do with business. Refusing to pay dues is a violation of a compact which the ☐ makes with every member, upon which rests many of his privileges as a Mason, and the very existence of the ☐ itself as an instrument for the accomplishment of good. Such cases are especially provided for by our Masonic laws.

"No Mason is excusable for violating his word, or betraying a trust reposed in him by a brother, or any other person. He should be held strictly accountable for his acts according to our moral standard, and not by the world's money-gauge. On the other hand, Masons cannot be too careful not to expose a brother to the danger of forfeiting his word by seeming to do him a favor in a time of need, and imposing conditions which he may be unable to perform, thus inflicting upon him irreparable injury and disgrace. Leave collecting debts to agents, constables and courts. Let business be strictly business, and Masonry remain purely Masonry, and do not mingle the incongruous elements of the two, to make one subserve the purpose of the other. Grant business accommodations only at their par value and dispense Masonic charity freely. Pursue this straightforward course, and the ☐ will be spared an infinitude of trouble in conducting trials of a character that should never come before them.

THE SECRET BALLOT.

The secret ballot, and acceptance by unanimous vote, constitutes the impregnable bulwark of the Masonic Order. These conditions are fundamental and unalterable, and without them Freemasonry could not exist at all. They are a positive prohibition of discord in their inception, and in theory they can produce nothing but harmony. In practice, however, they are not entirely exempt from the fate of other beautiful theories—that is, they sometimes make a partial failure. Such isolated cases, while they prove the rule and demonstrate the truth they seem to deny, are exceedingly troublesome whenever they arise in a ☐. They are entirely beyond the reach of law or discipline, for the reason that they take refuge behind the impregnable bulwark and abuse its sanctity while the offense is palpable and the offender is safe. Now, since the ballot is secret, how do we know certainly there is an offender?

Every member of the ☐ exercises his right to vote, and by the condition no member's vote can be called in question. We do not certainly know that any one abuses his principles at the ballot box, but we do know that times come in the history of some ☐, when for months, even years, a clear ballot is unknown. This proves, either that the ☐ is surrounded altogether by bad material, or that somebody inside of it has determined not to be satisfied with any applicant who may present himself. In either case it is hard for the ☐ to bear its situation patiently, and resist the impulse to surrender its charter.

Some plain words on what may be termed the abuses of the secret ballot are needed. No Mason of any experience will deny that these abuses exist; scarcely any one but has known some palpable instance of wrong perpetrated through the ballot box. A sacred right to the many has apparently given a few the right to do wrong which admits of no redress. To remove the wrong would be to root up the right. In our immutable constitutions the Great Charter of Freemasonry itself was locked up for safety, and the key purposely thrown away and lost. Conceived and brought forth in truth, it admits of no change but growth and the natural development of its vital organisms, and it was intrusted to pure hands. These conditions preserved, it is perfect; but in its contact and struggle with human passions, its very perfections are sometimes distorted into blemishes and made the means of injustice. It is to be deeply regretted that there are those in the order who are so far from being masons as to seize on the ballot box as an instrument of vengeance.

Humiliating as this admission is, it is nevertheless an honest confession, safer to make than to withhold, for it may be the beginning of repentance and reform. The evil is not wide-spread, nor is it contagious; but it roots itself like a cancer in the body of a  where it exists, and slowly but surely wastes it away. Some of our  are now suffering from it, and from the highest enjoyment of health, peace and prosperity, they have been plunged into the depths of weakness and despondency. Their energy and activity are lost, and they lie torpid and languishing, as it were, pulseless on the bed of death.

All this simply because one member, perhaps, has been disappointed in his aspirations for office; annoyed by the rejection of the petition of a personal friend or relative; or because some accused brother was not expelled. Forgetful of the high power he wields for good or evil; oblivious of his duties as a mason, and even forswearing his honor as a man, he resorts to the revenge of the ballot box, and hides himself behind its unquestionable right and inviolable secrecy. He strikes at the vitals of masonic fellowship, and from that moment the  is dead.

Instances have occurred in which this destroying spirit assumed a bolder attitude, and proclaimed in the  and out of it, in private and public, on the streets and highways, that no more work should be done in — , as every application would be black-balled—the dissatisfied mason himself announcing that he would do the deed. In such cases there is speedy redress in charges of 'gross unmasonic conduct,' and expulsion from the sanctuary so wantonly profaned.

There is some merit of hardihood or even bravery in the latter exhibition of rage, for it discloses an enemy who lays himself open to attack, and challenges combat. It is the covert foe from which the  suffers most. He is truly a serpent in a dove's nest, and as he enjoys his revenges in secrecy, wherever he is, or whoever he may be, he is not likely to charge that the epithet above applies personally or particularly to him. He will know it himself, and keep it among his other masonic secrets.

Let him keep the secret, and let him resolve henceforth to be a man and a mason. Let him realize, if he never did before, the essential purity of the thing he has soiled, and the solemnity of the privileges with which he has been trifling, and he will not have read these words in vain. He will thereafter use the secret ballot as contemplated in the design and structure of Freemasonry—the guard of purity, the key-note of harmony, and the soul of honor. He will feel himself free from the tyranny of petty spite, and once more a reasonable, responsible, independent man. He will realize with a keen sensibility the truth in these words:

'Tis pleasant to have a giant's strength,
But tyrannous to use it like a giant.'

The Grand Master reported twenty-seven decisions, besides several special rulings. As this report is made for the information of the brethren, we propose to present a few of the decisions and his arguments in support thereof.

FIRST—VERBAL OBJECTION AFTER RECEPTION OF PETITION.

Question.—After a petition for the mysteries has been received and referred to a committee, a member of the □ informs the master that he has objections to the applicant. The objector is absent when the ballot is taken; and the candidate is elected. In view of the verbal objection ought the Master to have declared the candidate 'rejected,' the clear ballot notwithstanding?

Argument.—When the objection was made, the □ had already transferred its jurisdiction into the hands of its committee. A member cannot step in between the □ and its committee to record an objection. The members of the committee are the proper judges of all objections, and should report according to information received and convictions as to the applicant's qualifications. Should the candidate be elected, the right to object still exists, and the degree cannot be conferred in the face of the objection.

Decision.—An objection cannot be entertained by the Master after a petition is referred to a committee and before a ballot is taken. It is also incompetent for the Master to declare any applicant 'rejected' who has been elected by the members present, on the ground that an absent brother has objections to his admission, but the objection must be entertained by the Worshipful Master to prevent the conferring of the degree."

"SECOND—OBJECTIONS TO THE RECEPTION OF A PETITION, VALID.

After a petition for initiation and membership is read, and before a committee is appointed, it is the right of a member to object to the application being entertained. The petition is not yet the property of the □, and it is useless to encumber its proceedings with business which comprises no part of its duty, and which cannot result to its advantage. In such a case it is fair to presume that the candidate would be rejected, then why not reject the petition while it is in the lodge's power to do so? At this stage of the proceedings the Master should refuse to receive the petition, and order it to be returned to the applicant without any action whatever."

"THIRD—REMOVAL OF OBJECTIONS.

Question.—Does an objection to the advancement of a candidate for degrees remain valid and binding upon the □ after the objector has been suspended from the rights and privileges of Masonry?

Argument.—It has already been decided that the removal from the □ by death, or expulsion of the objector, removes the objection so far as he is individually concerned, and the candidate is at liberty to proceed. The same principle holds good and applies in the case of suspension. A suspended mason is no longer affiliated with the □, and his name is accordingly dropped from the roll of members. His dues cease while he is under suspension. He has nothing whatever to do with the business of the □, and consequently his objection to any work the □ may have in hand has lost its force and effect.

On other grounds.—Any one who thinks so little of masonry as to refuse to pay his dues, or so lightly as to commit any offense against its regulations requiring his suspension by the □, certainly ought not to have the power and privilege of objecting to a candidate taking masonic degrees, or influencing in any manner the work of the □. If he wishes to exercise his prerogative of preserving the purity and good-fellowship of the order by interposing his objections to candidates, he must keep in good standing himself. The fact that he has been suspended is not a good indorsement of his judgment as a Masonic Censor.

Decision.—An objection to the advancement of a candidate is removed by the dismission, expulsion or suspension of the objector from the □."

"FOURTH—OBJECTIONS TO PETITION OR ADVANCEMENT.

Decision.—Objections to the reception of a petition for initiation or membership, also objections to the advancement of a candidate, must be made in open ☐ by the objector, if present, or by some brother authorized to act for him, and in his name, if absent; and that the fact of objection and the name of the objector must be duly recorded in the minutes, to be valid."

"FIFTH—EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.

Question.—Is a man who can neither read nor write a proper candidate for the mysteries of Masonry?

Argument.—It seems singular that this question should arise in this day and generation, and yet it does. In judging of its merits we must consider the general enlightenment of the age, and recognize the fact that the Masonic Order, occupying its advanced position, ought to reflect truly the intelligence of the community at large. By taking this view of the responsibilities involved, every intelligent mason will be able to decide for himself the standard of intelligence to which he is willing to give his sanction.

Decision.—By the terms of our law every applicant for the mysteries of Masonry is required to sign his name to his petition. His attested mark, which is made competent in common law, does not answer the masonic purpose of a signature, and cannot be recognized as valid on a petition for our mysteries."

"SIXTH—WITHDRAWAL OF CHARGES.

It often happens that, when the time for trial comes, there is a disposition and a movement among some of the members of the ☐ to dispose of the case by having the charges withdrawn without a hearing. This may arise from various causes. The brother at whose instigation the charges were brought, may wish at the last moment to screen himself from the odium and consequences of a malicious prosecution; or the brethren may desire by this short process to avoid the tedium of hearing the evidence, and feel themselves competent to judge the case by what they already know of it.

"If the first cause were the fact, great injustice would be done the accused, as he would have no opportunity of vindicating his character in the ☐, neither would justice be meted to his accuser. If the second were the motive, the ☐ would inflict an irreparable injury upon its own body, upon the fraternity at large, and prove itself unfit to hold its charter.

"*Decided.*—That charges brought regularly and in due form before a ☐ cannot be withdrawn without a trial, except some palpable error has been committed in regard to the identity of the accused or the fact of the offense, of which error the Master shall be the judge, and in such a case the charges may be dismissed by a two-thirds vote. If the offense be non-payment of dues, only payment of dues disposes of the charge."

"SEVENTH—LODGES U. D. COMPETENT TO TRY NON-AFFILIATES.

"Non-affiliated Masons are subject to the penal discipline of the ☐ under whose jurisdiction they reside. Our law is direct and explicit on this point. Our Grand ☐ has decided that ☐ U. D. may make Masons, affiliate members, and exercise acts of discipline upon their members charged with Masonic offenses. They do all these things, of the very first importance in our Masonic economy. They cannot elect officers because of the unaccomplished conditions of their organization, but under our law and usages they are clearly competent to perform all the other functions of a ☐ of Masons according to the terms of the warrant by the authority of which they work.

"We have authorized ☐ U. D. to do the very highest Masonic acts—make Masons, and take Masonic life. These powers granted, there was no reason in withholding the right to perform all minor acts consistent with the conditional organization of the body.

"One question under this head remains to be settled, and it is one out of which arises a great deal of uncertainty and confusion.

"Has a ☐ U. D. the right by its warrant under our law to try non-affiliated Masons?

"Why not? We have granted it the power to try its own members, who have more Masonic rights at stake and more interest in the fraternity than any non-affiliated Mason can have; and we have the law that a non-affiliate is subject to the penal discipline of the ☐ under whose jurisdiction he resides. The whole theory of the status of ☐ U. D. is very plain, if we work out its legitimate results in practice. Above all, let our usage be harmonious, and perfectly consistent with the law; and if our law be imperfect, let us mend it or abolish.

"Decided, That a ☐ U. D. is competent to try non-affiliates who reside within its jurisdiction, as well as its own members."

"EIGHTH.—PENAL JURISDICTION OVER NON-AFFILIATES."

"*Question.*—A Master Mason residing within the local jurisdiction of a ☐, petitioned for membership. He went away before a report was rendered, and took up his residence under the jurisdiction of another ☐.

"The committee reported adversely, and assigned good reasons—reasons sufficient to demand a speedy investigation by the ☐. The Master deemed it his duty to postpone the ballot and allow charges to intervene, that the applicant might be tried in that ☐, lest, if rejected, he might get possession of his dimit, to which he would be entitled, go elsewhere, and impose upon the Fraternity where his evil deeds and notoriously bad character were not known. It was claimed by some of the members that, as the accused had removed his residence into the jurisdiction of another ☐, and was still non-affiliated, therefore the ☐ in which his petition was pending had no penal jurisdiction over him, and that only the ☐ in whose jurisdiction he lived could try him as a non-affiliate. Others held that, as the accused had lived among them, was known to them as a Master Mason, petitioned their ☐ for membership, and committed crimes under their eyes, therefore they had ample jurisdiction, and should try the case without reference to the removal of residence.

"*Argument.*—The case presented is a very plain one, as to the duty of a ☐ in the premises, although its probable result involves a question, for the definite settlement of which we have no positive law. According to our law a non-affiliated Mason is subject to the penal discipline of the ☐ under whose jurisdiction he resides. The object of the law is evidently to assert and exercise control over all non-affiliated Masons in our jurisdiction, and not to prescribe the jurisdiction of the various ☐. It contemplates that all Masons within our borders, whether affiliated, or non-affiliated, shall be subject to the restraints and discipline of masonic law, and that is all.

"When the application of a non-affiliated Mason for membership is before a ☐, the ☐ undoubtedly has penal jurisdiction over him, no matter where the residence of the applicant may be. Even though he may have removed out of our grand jurisdiction after the reception of his petition, he is still subject to the election or rejection of the ☐—why not subject also to its discipline? The ☐ to which he has applied for membership has sole charge of his rights and claims as a Mason, and sets itself to the duty of inquiring into his character. In short, he trusts his whole case to the ☐; he cannot withdraw his petition and dimit from the ☐, nor can the ☐ dispose of the application except by ballot, according to our present law. To that extent he *belongs* to the ☐.

"It is just as certain that the Master may postpone the ballot in any case when justice to the petitioner, to the ☐, to Masonry in general, seem, in his judgment, to demand such delay of action. While the ballot is thus in abeyance, it is competent to bring charges against the applicant, for the same reason that it would also be competent for the ☐ to elect or reject him if the ballot were ordered. If the accused be tried and acquitted, the ballot for membership must be taken, which disposes of the case finally.

"And now comes the question before alluded to, not definitely provided by law. If the accused be suspended or expelled, the ☐ cannot afterwards ballot on the petition for membership, in conformity to law, because it cannot elect as a member a suspended or expelled Mason, and there is no reason in voting to reject one. This peculiar feature of the case is covered by the following:

"*Decision.*—A non-affiliated Mason, when he petitions a ☐ for membership becomes subject to the penal jurisdiction of the ☐ which he has petitioned, without reference to a removal of his residence. The ballot on his petition may be delayed if charges intervene; the trial proceedings and a verdict of suspension or expulsion finally dispose of the petition, and virtually stand in the place of a ballot for election or rejection, as provided by law."

"THIRTEENTH.—NO RESTRAINT ON AFFILIATION."

"*Question.*—A ☐ has a by-law requiring a Master Mason to live within its local jurisdiction six months before he can present his dimit and petition for membership. Is such restraint on affiliation valid?

"*Argument.*—Our Grand ☐ constitution and laws are silent on the subject. Such a regulation by a ☐ is, however, contrary to the spirit and purpose of the laws we have. We have been making laws and regulations to stimulate and encourage affiliation and not to retard it. We have asserted in a variety of forms and phrases, that every Master Mason in good standing ought to be a contributing member of some ☐, and ought not to carry his dimit in his pocket, and claim to be a worthy Mason in the performance of his duty as such. Thoroughly grounded in this principle, we have carefully guarded dismission by positive laws, and have endeavored to remove all stumbling-blocks and hindrances to the speedy affiliation of those who become lawfully dimitted. Therefore, while we have no law in direct conflict with the by-law of the ☐ above referred to, the operation and enforcement of the by-law are opposed to our cherished principles and established usage. Any law or regulation restraining affiliation as to eligibility and duration of residence near a ☐, could not fail to thwart our often expressed purpose of gathering all worthy brethren into our Masonic fold. Under our explicit regulations it would even constitute a bar to a brother visiting a ☐ for months, for he is not entitled to visit more than three times without petitioning and depositing his dimit. During a probation of six months' residence without Masonic intercourse, the great fear is that he would lose interest, and at the end of the term make no effort at all to join the ☐; whereas, our aim should be to keep a brother's Masonic zeal warm and in continual living action. He ought, therefore, to be permitted to petition any ☐ he may elect, as soon as possible after he has fixed his residence. Our law, also, gives him free choice of his Masonic home without regard to local jurisdiction of ☐, his dimit and knowledge of our rites, being the recognized passports to immediate consideration and fraternity."

"*Decision.*—Any by-law or regulation of a ☐ which places a restraint on affiliation to a limit of time, is contrary to our usage, inoperative and void."

"SEVENTEENTH.—APPROVAL OF MINUTES."

"*Decision.*—The minutes of a ☐ are not 'adopted;' they are 'approved,' as a true record of the proceedings. If they do not furnish a correct statement of the business of the ☐, they ought to be revised and made to conform to the facts. Objections to minutes can only be entertained when they point out errors or omissions in the record, and the Master should give opportunity for such correction; if none is suggested, he should announce the minutes approved and order the fact noted. The minutes must state what the ☐ did, so far as necessary or practicable. If it did wrong, objecting to the minutes being approved, will not correct the error. The remedy must be applied in another way."

"TWENTY-FIRST—LAWFUL INFORMATION.

"Decision.—A, B and C meet. A has sat in ☐ with C, and C has sat in ☐ with B. It is competent for C to introduce Brother A to Brother B, stating that he vouches for him as a Master Mason, or a Mason of either of the other grades, in which he may know him. After such introduction A can vouch for B for the purpose of visiting, as though he had sat with him in open ☐. Such a voucher is equivalent to sitting in ☐, as required by our law."

Of this latter the committee say :

"Twenty-first.—Your committee fully concur with the decision in reference to lawful information. If a mason can never be vouched for except by some brother who has sat in ☐ with him, the right of visitation would be narrowed down considerably. When you come to draw it down as fine as that, we might suggest that the committee of examination themselves have never sat in ☐ with the visitor. We believe that ☐ should be *very careful* about strange visitors, but they should not overdo the thing."

"Our law contemplates three modes of 'restoration' by the Grand ☐:

First.—When a member is expelled, and appeals to the Grand ☐ for a new trial, and the Grand ☐ orders such trial, the member is *ipso facto* 'restored to membership' under charges, as he was before the trial took place."

Second.—When an expelled member appeals to the Grand ☐ on account of irregularity in the trial, or that there was no such trial as contemplated by the law, and the Grand ☐, upon investigation, finds the ground of appeal correct, and thereupon decides the trial *null and void*, the mason is 'restored to membership,' as though no trial had ever taken place.

Third.—When an expelled member appeals to the Grand ☐ for a mitigation of sentence, on the ground of reformation, or too great severity of sentence, or any other form of appeal for mercy, the Grand ☐ may restore him to 'good masonic standing,' and a certificate to that effect is issued to him by the Grand Secretary, upon which he may apply to his old ☐, or to any other ☐, for membership, as in case of non-affiliates.

Under the plain terms of the law, I have also decided that all reversals by Grand ☐ of verdicts of *suspension* restore to *membership*, without such restoration being actually expressed."

"THIRD—BLANK BALLOTS.

At elections for officers, in determining the majority of all the votes cast, it has been the custom to count the blank ballots in making up the general result. This is right, because there should be a clear majority to elect, and it would otherwise be impossible to control the facetia and vagaries of a few of our brethren, who insist upon voting a piece of white paper, or for some one who is not a member of the ☐, probably not a mason. All such ballots, if cast by members, ought to be counted and set down to blank. In trials, a different rule prevails. It is a more serious business. Our law provides that every member of the ☐ present shall vote, and vote a written ticket according to order, and also that blank ballots shall not be counted in the result. This is a good provision, and insures a termination of the trial without regard to trifling."

"SIXTH—ELIGIBILITY OF PAST MASTERS.

Masters of ☐ and Past Masters, when they visit ☐, are entitled to certain courtesies, which are suggested by the rank they have attained at home. Past Masters of other jurisdictions, when they move into ours, and become members of ☐, are entitled to all the courtesies extended to Past Masters of our own jurisdiction. The ☐ elects them members of its own body, but does not, at the same time, elect them members of the Grand ☐. They thus become entitled to all the rights appertaining to

their rank, except membership in the Grand [], by reason of their rank as Past Masters in another jurisdiction. . We do not adopt Grand [] membership; that must be attained by every member, according to our own regulations."

"A SERIOUS JOKE.

Application was made to me to allow an applicant for the mysteries of masonry to withdraw his petition from the []; he having signed the petition with his eyes open, and sent it in, fee enclosed, with his purse open, but afterwards reconsidered, and said it was all done in a 'joke.'

I refused his very jocular request, and instructed the [] to inform him that masonry was no joke, and could tolerate no levity from others.

He was said to be a good man, and he stood in imminent danger of election. . If the brethren took him in, with his jovial proclivities, he ought to make it lively for that []."

The report on Foreign Correspondence, reviewing the proceedings of forty-three Grand [], was presented by Bro. Gouley. The term "exhaustive" will truly apply. It comprises one hundred and sixty-eight closely printed pages, in small type.

We take back a remark made by us a few years since, and will consider Bro. Gouley as belonging to our society—"old fogies."

We say, for the information of Bro. Gouley, that the "committee" did not "break down." There is said to be a "skeleton in every family,"—suffice to say that the *fling* alluded to is only the continuation of a course long since inaugurated, the child,—not of viciousness,—but of egotism, ignorance and imbecility.

Bro. Gouley deserves great credit for the style in which the proceedings are presented; quotations or original matter distinguishable at a glance, while headings and sub-headings indicate each subject treated of. A model pamphlet.

M. W. Samuel H. Owens was elected Grand Master, and

R. W. G. F. Gouley re-elected Grand Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Fifty-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand [] of Mississippi was held at Holly Springs, January 22d, 1872.

Two hundred and thirteen [] represented; three hundred and forty-six on the roll.

Eight dispensations for new [] issued during the year.

From the address of the Grand Master we quote:

"Turning from this extended field to our own Jurisdiction, the evidences of the prosperity and progress of Freemasonry are not so cheering. From the reports of the District Deputy Grand Master, it will be seen that, in a majority of the districts, the Adopted work has been more correctly and generally diffused; good order and harmony prevails; and what is still more gratifying, there is a manifest determination to enforce the penalties for infraction of the Masonic Law—particularly with respect to profanity,

drunkenness and gaming. In some of them, however, the condition of Masonry is anything but encouraging. In some localities, so great is the indifference to, or forgetfulness of, masonic obligations, that serious injury is being inflicted on our Ancient and Honorable Institution. [] which were once flourishing and prosperous, are now languishing, and the elements of peace, brotherly love and relief are giving place to asperity, discord and selfishness."

The following resolution was adopted by the Grand []:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand [] that it is unmasonic for any of the delegates or members of this Grand [] to wear their jewels outside of the [] room, unless under authority of the Grand []."

From the report on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, we select:

"A great many of the questions which have arisen of late years, your committee attribute to the fact that the growth of Masonry and the increase of [] and members have been so great in the last twenty years, that the organizations have, in many instances, been crude, and a large proportion of the material worked into our Mystic Temple has been rough ashlers, and they have been hurried on from one degree to another with such haste that they have not been polished so as to ornament the moral and intellectual edifice which we labor so hard to build, and which we design and hope shall have no equal on earth except the Sacred Temple erected and dedicated to the service of the living God. It began in wisdom—it should not be destroyed by ignorance. We boast of our 'great lights' in masonry. We have had them; we have them now, and we trust we shall have more of them. Error and ignorance must give way to light and truth. The contest which we witness from year to year, and which gives us so much trouble, is between intelligence and light on the one hand, and ignorance and bigotry on the other. The body of our Craft do not read and investigate; you cannot get one in twenty to procure a Masonic periodical at a cost of one or two dollars a year; a large number of them do not even own a manual. They learn the ritual after a fashion, because any mason who has memory can learn that; but how sad is the thought that some of our best ritualists and 'brightest masons' cannot give a reason for anything that is communicated, and certainly cannot explain the legendary history on which our degrees are founded. The 'beauty and glory' of our time-honored institution is to be found in the magnificence of its legendary history and its philosophy.

"It were better, in the opinion of your committee, that each [] in the State should have one dozen members intelligent and well informed than to boast of their hundred members without the necessary knowledge to enable them to pass themselves as 'workmen most rare,' if they should happen to get out of their [] jurisdiction. The indulgence in the foregoing remarks is caused by the frivolous questions which were put to your committee during the last year, many of which your committee have not reported, and they are satisfied that your Grand Body would excuse them if they knew their character."

"Question. Bro. A. charged with perjury, and having made oath before a negro justice of the peace that he would abstain from drink for a certain time. The evidence to substantiate this charge was simply the certificate of the negro J. P., which was ruled out by the Master. Was the ruling right?

"Answer. It was right, in our opinion."

"Question. A Master Mason is charged with violating his oath to the Fraternity, in pledging his word as a M. M. to a negro who claims to be a member of the negro [] in N—. The only evidence to substantiate this charge was the verbal and written statements of the negro, which were ruled out by the W. M. Was the ruling right, and is negro testimony to be taken against masons charged with masonic offenses?

"Answer. We answer the ruling was right, and we give it as our opinion that negro testimony ought not to be taken in the case mentioned."

The report on Foreign Correspondence, reviewing the proceedings of forty-four Grand [] was presented by Bro. A. H. Barkley. If there was any ambiguity in our report of 1871, we will correct it, and say that on the question alluded to, we *do* know, and that our position is correct.

M.: W.: W. H. Hardy was elected Grand Master, and

R.: W.: J. L. Power re-elected Grand Secretary.

MONTANA.

The seventh annual communication of the Grand [] of Montana was held at Deer Lodge city October 2d, 1871.

Fourteen [] represented.

Fifteen on the roll.

Two dispensations for new [] issued during the year.

One or two selections from the address of the Grand Master:

"I trust, in what I have said, that no one will infer that I estimate the power of any Masonic body or individual Mason to accomplish good by the amount of money in their possession, or at their disposal. I would disown such a sentiment as the most vicious of all Masonic heresies. The pages of history brighten to refute such an ill-judged estimate of the sources of beneficent power. One human soul, firm in the faith of man's Divine origin and great destiny, and afire with that charity, without which man is but 'sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal,' can do more than the richest fund ever gathered. Especially do the written and unwritten annals of our Order bear witness to the wealth of achievement that lies funded in the humblest of human hearts when Love Divine has awakened it to love of human kind. Who can count in coin or currency the worth of cheering words, or even kindly looks, to a despondent or despairing brother? Who can estimate the value of little acts of helpful sympathy, encouragement, and self-denying kindness, which can do more to develop, sustain or restore failing and imperilled manhood, in their recipients, than any gift of cold, coined, lifeless charity, which always weakens, and often degrades, its beneficiaries. The *field* and the *fund* co-exist and are co-extensive. Wherever there is suffering, sorrow or want; wherever there is weakness, inexperience and ignorance, or vice, there is field for Masonic effort. Like all genuine charity, ours should begin at home, and in the household of the faithful; but to the soul once opened and expanded with charity, all lines of distinction soon fade from sight, and all human interests will appear so nicely and intimately blended that the existence of sorrow or suffering anywhere, will be a call or command for sympathy and relief. A warm, sympathizing human heart, with a quick foot and a willing hand to do its bidding, is the richest and surest fund for all the demands of charity."

"Speaking of Masonic libraries, he says:—

"The value of such collections, carefully and persistently continued, would be immense; their cost comparatively little. In the great future of Montana we expect other generations of Masons to build temples, found schools, colleges, asylums and hospitals, giving full expression and effect to that diffusive charity that we so studiously inculcate, so instinctively love, and from which we hope and expect the world's redemption. It will be their duty to do these things, for they will be able. It is our duty to begin with what we are able, and to do well what we undertake."

He is not favorable to the representative system, he says:

"So deep have been my prejudices against the system of appointing

representatives between our sister American Grand [] that I have made no additions to the list created by my predecessors. I think I can foresee much labor, trouble, and expense necessary to follow the general adoption of this system, with no promise of any compensating advantage. It seems to me to detract from the traditional simplicity of our fraternal intercourse; to be prompted by a morbid appetite for foolish display and empty titles. It is an anti-republican and anti-masonic innovation, that the common sense and good taste of Masons ought to reject. To be a Master Mason ought to be title enough for the ambition of any one, as it ought to be a sufficient passport anywhere."

Transactions of local interest.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, reviewing the proceedings of twenty-eight Grand []—Minnesota included, was presented by Bro. Hosmer.

M. W. J. R. Weston was elected Grand Master, and

R. W. Hez. L. Hosmer re-elected Grand Secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

An Annual Communication of the Grand [] of New Hampshire was held at Concord, May 17th, 1871.

Fifty-nine [] represented; eighty-eight on the roll.

A brief address from the Grand Master, reporting his official acts.

With reference to what is termed "side degrees," the following was adopted:

"WHEREAS, There has been practiced, in some sections of this State, the conferring of what are termed 'side degrees'; and whereas, such a practice is highly derogatory to the purposes and character of Freemasonry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Grand [] of New Hampshire prohibits the conferring, in any room or rooms dedicated to Freemasonry, of any degree or degrees not recognized by the regularly constituted masonic bodies in New Hampshire."

The transactions were mainly of local interest.

The principal feature in the proceedings is a report of the committee on Trials and Appeals, in a single case. It covers *twenty-eight* pages, in *very small* type, extending to "thirty-thirdly." The committee say of it:

"This is a most *extraordinary* case. It is a 'comedy of errors,' and something more. We fervently trust, for the honor of the Craft, that its like will never be known again."

For the number and variety of questions of masonic law and usage discussed, we would like to present it entire, but will content ourselves with selections.

A member (aged 62 years) of a [] appealed from sentence of suspension.

The case was not an uncommon one, though this is the first we have seen recorded where a trial was had.

There was *uneasiness* in the ☐, brought about by numerous rejections, the party became known and charges were preferred. The charges were, in brief, for saying: "If I can't be master of the ☐, I will ruin it"—(the Master was 64 years of age)—"If I can't govern the ☐, I can ruin it," and for "refusing to give said ☐ and its members information as to the standing and character of candidates applying for admission when asked so to do," and for "endeavoring to bring said ☐ into public contempt, to injure its prosperity, and to destroy its harmony."

We copy the following from the report of the committee on the foregoing case, because of its practical value.

"The Grand Constitution provides (part IV, art. 17, sec. 129, rule 11,) 'either party may appeal from the decision of the ☐, or the rulings of the Master, which appeal must be in writing,' &c. There is nothing new in this provision. It is merely the constitutional affirmation of what was before the well settled common law of masonry. Though they may arise in the same cause, the decision of the ☐, and the ruling or decision of the Master, are not the same. The ☐ by vote decides the guilt or innocence of the accused, suspends or expels him, acts upon his restoration, appoints the vote-taker, and can alone excuse a member from voting. But because sitting in judgment upon one of the craft, a ☐ does not *lose* its distinctive character as a masonic body. If occasion arises for the postponement of a trial, it is not done as in clubs or in town meetings, upon a motion to adjourn and by 'major vote,' but by the order of the Master, who is the sole judge of the proper time for the termination of the labors of his ☐, and alone can open or close the same, and who is alone responsible to the Grand ☐ for the observance, at the trial, of masonic law and usage, and the edicts of the Grand ☐. The Master alone convenes his ☐ for trial, and fixes the time of its meeting: he controls the admission of visitors, and directs the general course of proceedings: he decides upon the competency of witnesses and the admissibility of their testimony, and the variety of questions of masonic law and usage that may arise in the course of the trial. No appeal to the ☐ lies from his decision. It can not usurp his powers. If he deviates from the law, or fails in his duty, full redress will be given by the Supreme Masonic authority, the Grand ☐. The party aggrieved may appeal from the rulings of the presiding justice—the Master—or from the decision of the ☐, or from both, and no reason occurs to us why they may not both be properly set out in the same instrument."

"The right of appeal is the inherent right of every mason. It rests upon the doctrine that in an institution whose action is regulated by the plumb, the level, and the square, every member shall, in general, have a remedy for every injury done, or injustice inflicted upon him, by a member of the craft, by his appeal to the Grand ☐. The word 'appeal' is not used in the narrow and technical sense of the law. The appeal may be specific, or it may be general; though, under our Grand Constitution, if the accused takes a general appeal, he must set forth the reason for which he appeals. If he chooses, he may admit the truth of the charges and the correctness of the verdict, and he may then appeal from the sentence as too severe. The truth and the law is, that under our Grand Constitution an appeal is in the nature of a motion to set aside the verdict of the ☐, and that a new trial may be granted, either by remanding the cause, or some specific part of it, to the Blue ☐ below for that purpose, or for a review of the same by the Grand ☐, acting through its committee. Such appeal may be taken for error or misdirection of the Master, because the verdict is contrary to law, or against the weight of evidence, because of the misconduct of

the adverse party, or the ☐, &c. The Grand ☐ would never remand a cause to the ☐ below for trial, when it was apparent that through prejudice, ignorance, passion or corruption, a fair trial could not be had there."

The error alluded to in the following is affecting the institution seriously in this country, and unless checked will overthrow the "original plan and ground work of masonry":

"The next objection is that the ☐ 'erred in permitting' the W. M. of said ☐ 'to preside at the trial,' &c. This objection *assumes* that the ☐ had power to direct who should and who should not preside, and to take the necessary steps to carry that power into execution. It is but natural that this objection should be taken in New England. From colonial days our *township* system has permeated the entire nature of our people. The theory is that a town meeting is a sovereign panacea for all ills: that war and peace, and every other measure connected with the *public weal*, is to be discussed and decided by a major vote in some caucus room. The error is in attempting to apply this principle to Freemasonry. The Master of a ☐ is not the puppet of the ☐, to be deposed, like the chairman of a Chimpanzee supper-club, whenever the whim seizes a majority of those present. In Freemasonry, founded upon the Rock of Principle, it is fundamental that the Master *shall* 'govern' his ☐, not the ☐ its Master. The ☐ can not try or depose its Master at a trial of a member any more than at any other time."

Objection was taken to the Master's presiding, because he had directed the charges to be filed. The committee discuss ably the rights and duties of officers and members of a ☐, who are at the same time jurors and witnesses. We cannot quote it; but the conclusion is, that the strict rules of the civil law cannot be followed in masonic trials, but that the Master is bound to preside (unless relieved by a Grand Officer), under a rigid accountability to the Grand ☐, and that all members of the ☐ may sit in the case, except those excluded expressly by the constitution of the Grand ☐.

It was also decided:

That the accused has a right to testify in his own behalf:

That an objection to a member's voting upon the decision of the question comes too late, if not made before the vote is taken:

That members who have heard only a part of the testimony are entitled to vote, and must vote upon the decision, unless excused.

This last is so important, that we give the reasons of the committee:

"Knowing that one of our ☐ has about two hundred and fifty members, and several others a large membership, and that to apply the common law rule in relation to the presence of jurors to ☐ trials would practically *abolish* such trials, we feel constrained upon this point to adopt the law held by the commission as our own, to-wit: 'We also find, as matter of law, that masonic ☐, sitting in their judicial capacity, are more nearly assimilated to courts martial, ecclesiastical tribunals, and courts for the trial of impeachments, than to ordinary courts, and that in the ☐, as in the other tribunals named, it is not necessary for the members to have been present all the time of the trial.' 'To require such attendance is practically impossible, for, as every brother must vote, it would necessarily result that

no one not present at the commencement could afterwards be admitted, or if for any purpose he should go out, he could not again be admitted during the trial."

There are very many other things of much interest in this extraordinary report, but we cannot give more of them.

In another case, the same committee report as follows:

"So far as we are aware, neither special nor general demurrers, either as to form or substance, have yet been imported from the law into masonry, and no greater reason now occurs to us why we, in advance of any legislation by the proper body, the Grand ☐, should adopt either the statutes or the rules of court, authorizing amendments.

"What in masonic law is an offense, must be clearly set out. However untechnical or informal the allegations may be, if the substance—the legal essence—of the offense can be clearly gathered or 'rightly understood' from the description given, it is sufficient in masonry.

"The ☐ is not hampered with the refined technicalities of the law relating to indictments, but is presumed and bound, if the substance is clear, to disregard any mere defects of form, and to decide according to the good sense and equity of the cause.

"If the accusation is so defective that it sets out no offense, or if, no matter how minute or specific the description, it sets forth facts which do not, in the eye of masonic law, constitute any offense, the accused has his remedy, either by a seasonable motion to dismiss, or by taking the point by exception or otherwise at the trial, and an appeal."

Bro. Bell presented another of his excellent reports on Foreign Correspondence in which the proceedings of forty-two Grand ☐ are reviewed. Minnesota receives a fraternal notice—but Bro. Bell, Bro. Bell! do please look at the Arkansas report of 1869' and compare it with our comments in 1870, you will find that Bro. Gray copied our notice of him using the words "favorable recognition of your humble servant" and in reply we intended to say, that, *he* Bro. Gray "deserved" such favorable recognition.

Thank you for *your* flattering expression, but please get us out of the egotistical position in which your quotation places us.

We regard "striking from the roll" as simply saying "you don't pay us and we can't afford to pay Grand ☐ dues for you."

Suspension is a punishment because in addition to the disabilities imposed on non-affiliation, there is also, that no masonic intercourse can be had with the party, for the time being, any more than can be had with one expelled or a profane.

We regard "side degrees" as having no more connection, with masonry if as much, as Odd Fellowship, Druidism &c., and a Grand ☐ has as much right to legislate about one as the other.

Nary "touchy" about the "A. . and A. . S. . rite," but regard it as a beautiful exemplification of that which is contained in, but not alluded to, in the rituals, of the three degrees.

That there is a possibility for its government getting into wrong hands is true, but the rite itself should not be denounced because of that possibility.

Our strictures were directed at those who assailed that of which they knew nothing.

M. W. John R. Holbrook, was re-elected Grand Master, and R. W. Abel Hutchins elected Grand Secretary.

NEW JERSEY.

The Eighty-fifth Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of New Jersey was held at Trenton, January 17th, 1872.

One hundred and six ☐ represented; one hundred and eighteen on the roll.

Seven dispensations for new ☐ issued during the year.

The Grand Treasurer of this Grand ☐ Bro. W. R. Clapp, is a poet, and has for a number of years past furnished an original ode, sung at the opening of the Grand ☐.

Under the head of Delaware, we noted the action of that Grand ☐ relative to a ☐ in New Jersey, and gave a brief of the reasons assigned by the Grand Master for his recommendation.

We print what New Jersey says of the matter. First, the Grand Master:

"On the evening of the 27th of January, assisted by several of my associate Grand Officers, I constituted and installed the officers of Alpha ☐, No. 116, at the city of Newark. On the 24th of the month following, complaint was made to me, by Brother David L. Garrigus and many members of the Grand ☐, setting forth—among other things—that the warrant of Alpha ☐ was obtained at the last Annual Communication through deceit and misrepresentation, and that certain proceedings of said ☐ had a tendency to *disturb the peace and harmony* of the Craft in this Jurisdiction. After well considering the nature and cause of the complaint, I arrested the warrant of said Alpha ☐.

I subsequently received a petition from Worshipful Brother Robert Dingwell and others, requesting restoration of warrant, and in the event of refusal to restore the same, to call a special Communication of the Grand ☐ for the purpose of investigating the complaint as set forth by petitioners. Being unauthorized by the facts before me to accede to the first request, and unwilling to call you together for the purpose of considering a complaint, which at that time became a matter of reference to a committee, I declined to assemble the Grand ☐, but referred both petitions, and all matters relating thereto, to the Committee on Petitions and Grievances for investigation and report. Upon receipt of the report and evidence, I carefully reviewed the same, and decided to withhold the warrant of Alpha ☐, No. 116, until the present session of the Grand ☐. The warrant has been returned to the Grand Secretary, subject to such order as the Grand ☐ shall make. I re-committed the evidence to the committee on Petitions and Grievances, with instructions to report at the present communication of the Grand ☐. The *reports and evidence* I submit herewith."

Second, the report of the committee, which was adopted, says—
(none of the evidence is printed):

"4th That the representatives and counsel of the several petitioners were requested by the committee to produce all the testimony that could or might have any weight or bearing upon the matters referred for examination, investigation and report. And that the examination of witnesses was continued so long as testimony and evidence were offered or produced on the parts of the several petitioners, and until the committee were informed that no other witnesses would be produced on the behalf of either of the petitioners.

"5th. That a full and even legally technical examination of the several witnesses produced was allowed.

"8th. That after careful consideration of the matters presented to the M. W. G. M. by the brethren, designated as petitioners No. 1, the committee are agreed that the M. W. G. M. acted properly in arresting the warrant of Alpha ☐, No. 116. That the conclusion thus arrived at is supported and strengthened by the testimony taken.

"9th. That the committee have not considered the question, as to the right of one or another to become a mason, but merely the matters specially referred in regard to the arresting of the warrant of Alpha ☐, No. 116."

Third, the Grand ☐:

"On motion of P. M. Augustus L. Wilcox, of No. 1, that the warrant of Alpha ☐, No. 116, be restored to said ☐, was agreed to."

Whatever may have been the complaint with reference to Alpha ☐, the Grand ☐ of New Jersey—a Sovereign and Independent Power—gave the whole subject a thorough investigation and restored the charter. Delaware has no right to say to New Jersey you shall, or shall not, do thus and so, and if we were a member of the Grand ☐ of New Jersey, we would favor non-intercourse until Delaware repealed its resolution relative to Alpha ☐.

Unmindful of the protests of about all of the American Grand ☐ in the New York cases, the body (it ought not to be designated as a Grand ☐) at Hamburg has invaded the jurisdiction of New Jersey.

The Grand Master reports:

"Shortly after the closing of the last Annual Grand Communication, I received a visit from certain members of Hudson ☐, No. 71, of Hoboken, who, I well knew, represented an element in that ☐ which had been disappointed at the result of the then recent annual election. At that interview I was asked if I would grant a dispensation for a new ☐ at Hoboken, with authority to work in the German language, if an application for that purpose were duly presented. I replied that I could not undertake to state in advance what my action would be in an emergency which had not actually arisen; but, that if an application for such dispensation were formally made, I would give the subject proper inquiry and attention. At subsequent interviews upon the same subject, while I adhered to the intention which had before been expressed,—not to decide the matter until it was formally and regularly laid before me,—I did intimate an impression that a new German ☐ at Hoboken was not at present demanded by any exigencies of which I was then aware. Soon after, I received inform-

ation from several sources, that the parties from whom this application emanated, apprehending that a petition for a dispensation would not meet a favorable response, had presented, or were making arrangements to present, to the Grand Master or Grand ☐ of Hamburg, in Europe, a petition for a dispensation.

"In the month of October, I became aware that such application had been successfully made, and that a warrant for a ☐, to be located at Hoboken, to be known as ☐ Beton zum Licht, No. 3, had actually emanated from the Grand ☐ of Hamburg.

"It will thus be seen that a professed masonic power, located at a distance of over three thousand miles, has planted within the limits of New Jersey, a subordinate body, which is not, and does not profess to be, amenable to the authority of this Grand ☐.

"As soon as I became satisfied that such warrant had actually been issued, and a pretended ☐ organized by its authority, I issued an edict, addressed to all the Grand ☐ with which we hold fraternal intercourse, and to all the subordinate ☐ and individual masons residing in this State, whether filiated or unaffiliated, warning them of the existence of this spurious ☐, and also a solemn protest, addressed to the Grand ☐ of Hamburg, against this *unmasonic* and illegal intrusion upon territory already masonically occupied."

Some years since, the threat was made to us that, unless we would grant a dispensation for a ☐, to work in the German language, application would be made to Hamburg.

No part of the country is safe so long as that organization exists and evil-minded men are to be found.

We believe we are warranted in the assertion that the Grand ☐ of Minnesota will unite with the other Grand ☐ of this country, in any feasible plan to put a stop to such unwarranted acts.

We quote a few of the decisions reported by the Grand Master, and the action of the committee thereon :

"1. Where ☐ hold concurrent jurisdiction, it is unnecessary for a ☐ out of such jurisdiction to obtain the consent of more than one ☐ to receive and act upon the petition of a candidate residing therein. [Approved.]

"5. The evidence of an expelled mason cannot be received in a masonic trial; neither can he act as counsel in such trial. [First clause disapproved; last clause approved.]

"6. The Grand Master cannot, by dispensation, authorize a particular ☐ to use the material belonging to another. [Approved.]

"8. The ballot should be strictly secret. A brother violates the secrecy of the ballot by stating how he voted, and should not be permitted to give his reasons for so doing. [Approved.]"

We hold that a brother casting a *black* ballot, may so state, and give his reasons for so doing.

"9. Upon the rejection of a candidate, the W. M. should permit no discussion. [Approved.]

"10. If a candidate is proposed and rejected, and subsequently becomes a resident of another jurisdiction, the ☐ wherein he was rejected does not lose jurisdiction over him. Such ☐ would be authorized to receive and act upon his petition, although a non-resident, which could not be acted upon by any other ☐ without consent of the ☐ wherein he was rejected. [Approved.]"

We do not know where the law is found for the foregoing. To us, it is a strange proposition, that one cannot apply for work until he gets it. If Smith has as many apprentices as he can employ, Brown, or Jones, or Snyder may not have, and the applicant may try each in turn. The simple application to Smith for employment gives Smith no rights over the applicant, and does not debar him from "applying elsewhere."

"11. A candidate rejected in a ☐ in this jurisdiction, and subsequently made a mason in another jurisdiction without consent of the ☐ wherein rejected, is illegally made. [Approved.]"

We hold that a ☐ has jurisdiction just so long as the party resides in its territory, and no longer. Many Grand ☐ require that the candidate shall have resided within its jurisdiction a certain time before they can make application. Why?—unless it is that the applicant may become known—whether they are of good report, so that they can be well recommended. ☐, Grand and subordinate, are fast losing sight of the old rules and usages.

"12. Subordinate ☐ have exclusive control over the material residing within their particular jurisdictions, and have the right to grant permission to act upon petitions of candidates residing therein. [Approved.]"

Sound; but in conflict with "10," because—according to it—a party may have resided in the jurisdiction of the ☐ twenty years or more, and yet the ☐ obtained no jurisdiction over him, for the reason that he had been rejected somewhere.

The following resolutions, proposed in 1871, were read and laid on the table:

"Resolved, That the so-called side degrees, otherwise known as Adoptive or Androgynous Masonry, represented by the degrees of the Eastern Star and under other appellations, are not legitimate masonic degrees, and do not of themselves entitle the recipients thereof to any of the rights and benefits of masonry, or to any masonic recognition.

Resolved, That the conferring of said degrees, or any or either of them upon women, is a fraud upon them, reflects discredit upon the Craft, and therefore meets the severe reprobation of this Grand ☐.

Resolved, That the ☐ in this jurisdiction having control of their own ☐ rooms are forbidden, under any pretense whatever, to permit their halls to be used for the purpose of conferring any or either of said degrees; and that it shall be the duty of the Grand Master to withdraw the warrant of any ☐ offending against either the spirit or the letter of these resolutions."

The following was adopted:

"WHEREAS, It has been assumed to graft 'Androgynous Masonry' upon Symbolic Masonry, by printing reports in connection in the public papers, and by the use of ☐ rooms in this jurisdiction, thereby giving it a significance to those who are unable to form a just estimate of the subject; and whereas, the Androgynous degrees are unrecognizable in any other character than that of 'bogus masonry;' therefore,

Resolved, That the use of the ☐ rooms in this jurisdiction for the purpose of conferring any degrees denominated Androgynous is hereby interdicted."

It would appear that the Grand ☐ of New Jersey is not particularly favorable to "*female masonry*."

A very able and elaborate report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Brother Hough, reviewing the proceedings of thirty-nine Grand ☐.

Under the head of Minnesota, he says :

"We note a typographical error on the title page. Bro. Nash, the Grand Master, is thereon stated to be the 33d Grand Master. Now, as on the title page of the proceedings of 1870, the Grand Master was styled the 33d, it is manifest that, having been re-elected, he must this year be the 34th Grand Master.

"We suggest to the brethren of Minnesota the propriety of calling in and canceling the edition of their proceedings in which this error occurs."

The criticism is legitimate and just. With equal propriety, the degrees or rank obtained in any organization could be affixed. Can't help where it hits ; but we must be permitted to remark that not only is a great want of taste, but a woeful amount of ignorance, displayed in using such distinctions in symbolic masonic documents ; about equal to that of the Templar who went about his ordinary business clothed in full costume.

Bro. Nash requests us to say that the first that he knew of the "typographical error" was when he saw it on the title page, consequently it must have been put there by the ——— printer.

M.. W.. W. E. Pine, Grand Master, and

R.. W.. J. H. Hough, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

NEW YORK.

We are not in receipt of the proceedings of New York whether it has been because the terms of the following resolution,—which we found quoted in Bro. Hough's report, have not been complied with, we know not, but this we do know that we have not received the proceedings of either 1871 or 1872.

"Resolved, That each ☐ in this jurisdiction be entitled to only one copy of the transactions of this Grand ☐, all other copies to be sold at fifty cents per copy, the proceeds to be donated to the Hall and Asylum Fund; and that no copies of the transactions be disposed of otherwise than in accordance with this resolution, and a copy of the Constitution to be sent to each ☐ with the transactions."

The following we find in the Iowa report copied from the New York of 1871.

The following, taken from his review of Germany, is too rich to be omitted—'tis as good as punch :—

"During the past year the Roman Catholic priests have not failed to carry on their accustomed warfare against the Freemasons, and their mouth-pieces, the Catholic journals, are replete with the abuse of the fraternity. A few specimens of that kind of literature cannot fail to instruct and amuse. A Catholic priest, whom they call 'Father' Oertel, furnishes

a long article, in which he speaks of Italy and the Masons in this strain:—

"All honest, rational, Christian, and Catholic people, and the majority are such, sigh under the oppression of a tyrannical sect. This sect are the Freemasons. Cayvour, Garibaldi, and Menabrea, all ministers and governors of the Italian people, are Freemasons. Whoever has not received that baptism is nothing, amounts to nothing, and attains nothing, in Italy. The masonic trowel unlocks the government treasury; without it nothing can be drawn from it. The masonic  is the portal through which public offices are entered. One cannot hold the office of mayor, or tax gatherer, or constable, or swine-herd, unless he wears the masonic apron. All intellect, all virtue, every merit, springs from Freemasonry. Whoever has not dipped his finger in this kettle of sorcery, must eke out the miserable life of a poor, degraded, hounded, plundered dunce in free Italy. The Freemasons alone are the privileged rulers, treasurers, tax collectors, and gormandizers, who live upon the fat of the land, and now and then a few crumbs are dropped to the rest of Italians. You are an ass! No matter; if you are only a Freemason, you may become a professor. You have robbed and cut people's throats! No matter again; you may become a judge, president, or prefect, if you only wear a little apron of the width of a finger."

"The United States also come in for a share of priestly favors. An ultramontane paper, published at Munich, has the following delectable information in regard to Freemasonry in America. After giving the number of  and Masons in the United States, the article says:—

"They all occupy themselves exclusively with politics, and the civil war, which lasted nearly five years, and consequently spread mischief and brought bankruptcy and poverty to the masses of Europe, by drawing thousands of millions of florins to America, was the result of the machinations of the masonic , that were animated by the most intense hatred against the Catholic southern states. The power of the southern states had to be broken; they had to be ruined politically and financially, so that the irreligious, infidel north, that held the reins, might do as it pleased, and, in time also interfere with all its power in European quarrels. After the Catholic southern states of this "land of liberty," as people love to call the United States, were broken down, ruined, and disfranchised, somewhat in the manner that certain people would desire to break down, ruin, and disfranchise the free Catholic peasantry in Bavaria, and unable to offer further obstacles to their nefarious plans, the Freemasons of the north could not consent to the formation of a powerful Catholic imperialism close to its borders. The native-born and immigrated Freemasons strained every nerve to remove the "evil," which was accomplished in the death of Maximilian.

"The chief of American Freemasonry possessed an immense palace in Washington. It had four immense towers, and was situated next to the "White House," the residence of the President. This palace was set on fire by a southron, on the 24th January, 1865, on which occasion a great deal of material, and among the rest the correspondence of Julius Frobel, were destroyed. The supreme masonic government at Washington (the Smithsonian Institution) is in correspondence with the whole world, and also with the South German press, in order to institute  everywhere for the purpose of extending and spreading the power of Freemasonry.

"The directing Jew  in New York is particularly active in this 'spreading.' It has established a peculiar 'system' for that purpose, which, in the shortest possible time, has been successful of the most extended propagation, because there are Jews and Freemasons everywhere, as there are dogs and fleas. Thus the Star Spangled Banner of North America has become the flag under which, at the present moment, there is being collected the whole of the masonic revolutionary power, whose motto, according to the *Freimaurer Zeitung*, of Leipsic, is, 'all influential enemies of the Freemasons must be annihilated.'"

NORTH CAROLINA.

The eighty-fifth annual communication of the Grand [] of North Carolina was held at Raleigh, December 4th, 1871.

One hundred and nineteen [] represented.

Three hundred and seven on the roll.

Four dispensations for new [] issued during the year.

The Grand Master does not present a very flattering picture of the condition of matters in that State.

He says :

"From the information which I have obtained, by means of a circular letter, addressed to the subordinate [], early in my official term, I make known to you the humiliating fact, that within the jurisdiction of the 103 [] which responded to my inquiries, about five hundred masons are addicted to habitual profanity, and about three hundred and twenty-five to the excessive use of intoxicating drinks. There are, in the State, about two hundred and twenty-five working [], and between ten and eleven thousand masons. We may, therefore, fairly conclude, that at least one thousand masons in the State, daily profane God's name, while seven hundred, at least, walk daily with their brains addled by the intemperate use of alcoholic stimulants. What a foul blot upon masonry's escutcheon!

"Brethren, I submit this mortifying statement to you with the earnest recommendation that you will take such steps as to your wisdom may seem meet and proper, to do away with this crying shame, this terrible evil.

"Let me conjure you to be true to your profession. Let these offenders against the moral-masonic law be reformed, if possible, by those gentle, persuasive means which readily suggest themselves to the intelligent mason; yet, if this cannot be done, let them be thrown away as 'rubbish,' that the beauty of the temple may not be marred, nor its strength diminished."

And then recommends :

"It would be well, brethren, to make it *expressly* obligatory on your Grand Master, to require subordinate [], under such penalties as may receive your prior sanction, to inaugurate prompt and decisive measures for the removal of these masonic stumbling-blocks, which so hinder and retard our pace to the full development of the higher and nobler qualities of our nature. I make the suggestion, that the Grand Master may, in the discharge of this imperative duty, be clearly and unmistakably supported by the authority of the Grand [], which many masons—and some very prominent ones, too—would hold *in terrorem* over the Grand Master's head, when his acts do not conform to their preconceived notions of what a Grand Master should or should not do."

The committee, on this portion of the address, reported the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That subordinate [] in this jurisdiction be required to vindicate the law in regard to profanity and drunkenness, by enforcing such discipline as will purge [] of all members who persist in the perpetration of these offences.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Master be authorized and requested to suspend any Master or Warden, or to arrest the Charter of any [], failing to enforce the necessary discipline in cases of profanity and drunkenness, when, in his opinion, the exercise of such authority is calculated to promote the interest and vindicate the fair fame of masonry."

The following amendment "Strike out all after the word *drunkenness* in the second resolution, and insert '*after due masonic trial*,'" was moved, and then the whole laid on the table.

Afterward, the matter was re-committed, and the following adopted:

"Resolved, That subordinate [] be urged to vigilance in the suppression and prevention of profanity and drunkenness, and that after admonition and due warning if the perpetrators of these vices and crimes against the moral law still persist in their committal, then it is the duty of subordinate [] to deal with such offending members and inflict such punishment as the magnitude of the offence demands, but the officers are required to proceed in this respect with great caution and circumspection."

"The mountain labored," &c.

The Grand Master is after non-affiliates with a "sharp stick," and was more successful, so far as resolutions go, than in the other case.

Quoting a resolution of the Grand [], he proceeds thusly:

"A critical analysis of this resolution will furnish two propositions:

1st. Every Mason ought to belong to a [].

2d. Every Mason who does not belong to a [], must be punished—or, as the resolution itself has it, 'shall not be entitled to visit a [], or to join in procession, or to relief, or masonic assistance, or burial.

In the judgment, therefore, of the Grand [], a non-affiliated mason (I use this phrase in its common acceptation) lives in the continuous perpetration of a crime against the institution of which he is a dishonored member. If this be untrue, whence does the Grand [] derive the power to inflict upon him the severest penalties known to the law for his non-affiliation? It certainly cannot punish the *innocent*; and, with equal certainty, can only punish the *guilty*. But guilt pre-supposes a violated law. Therefore, the Grand [] admits that a Mason who puts himself in the condition styled, in modern phraseology, non-affiliated, violates a law. Or, to be a little more explicit, a Mason who applies to a [] for a dimit, with the intent of becoming non-affiliated, proposes to commit a crime against the [] to which he applies, as well as against the institution in general, of which that [] is a constituent part. And the [] itself, if it grant the application, becomes *particeps criminis*, for how else can the criminal intent be coupled with the overt act, unless the [] becomes an aider and abettor by granting the application? Can it be possible that the ethical rules of masonry are so unlike the recognized and well defined rules in all other systems of ethics, that a Mason has the *right* to commit a crime? Yea, that his [] has the *right* to aid and abet him in its commission? If a Mason, then, has not the *right* to commit a *crime*, can he possibly have the *right* to become non-affiliated, which the Grand [] declares to be a *crime*, by inflicting upon the non-affiliate the severest penalties known to the laws? And can his [] have the *right* to become his partner in crime, by granting the dimit, which is the finishing stroke to the crime, and without which the crime itself could not be committed?"

"A Mason can dimit for three reasons only: 1st. When he is about to travel in foreign countries; 2nd. When about to remove beyond the jurisdiction of his []; and 3rd, when his [] becomes too numerous, and it is necessary to join in forming a new [].

"When a Mason dimit for the above reasons, he does so *with the distinct understanding that he will speedily re-connect himself with another []*.

"Occupying then, brethren, the impregnable position here given to me, I earnestly recommend, that for all time to come, Subordinate [] be forbidden to grant a dimit, unless the application therefor, be based on, at

least one of the reasons above enumerated. And seeing that all non-affiliated Masons have been permitted to withdraw from their [] on the 'distinct understanding,' in legal contemplation, that they would speedily reconnect themselves with other []. I also recommend, that they be allowed a limited time to carry out the understanding on their part, and if they do not, that they be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. And let the rule, brethren, have an universal, prospective operation. An innovation is a traitor in the camp, begetting traitors, and its expulsion is the first duty of him, who bears a faithful allegiance."

The committee reported the following resolutions which were adopted:

"No. 1. *Resolved*, That the Subordinate [] shall hereafter grant no dimit, unless the member asking a dimit is about to remove without the jurisdiction of this Grand [], or for the purpose of forming a new [], or joining another []; and the Subordinate [] are directed to insert in each dimit granted, at the end of the dimit, the words, 'when he affiliates with any [] of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and notice of such affiliation given to this [].' Extreme age, want of physical ability, poverty and disease may form exceptional cases.

"No. 2. *Resolved*, That the Masters of all Subordinate [] within the jurisdiction of this Grand [], be required within three months after the close of this Grand [], to give notice to all non-affiliated Masons within their jurisdiction to connect themselves with some [], and if after such notice, they shall for twelve months fail to do so, said Subordinate [] shall expel such Masons from all the rights and privileges of Masonry."

Are not we justified in the conclusion that in North Carolina "non-affiliation" is a higher crime than "profanity" or "drunkenness?" In the one case the [] "*shall expell*," in the other they "are required to proceed in this respect with great caution and circumspection."

We will wager a "big apple" that the Grand [] will repeal the two foregoing resolutions within three years.

We were under the impression that attempts at "coercion" was not particularly popular in the old North State.

There must be many candidates for Legislative honors in that jurisdiction or else many of the members "had been there," judging from the proceedings, the "previous question" was admitted and ordered, in two or three instances; "reconsideration moved" and that "motion laid on the table" &c., &c., neither of which have any place in a masonic [], and we doubt whether there are two other Grand [] that would permit the terms to appear on their records.

Bro. Bain presented a good report on Foreign Correspondence, reviewing the proceedings of Forty-five Grand [].

In his notice of Minnesota he alludes to our comments on a resolution adopted by the Grand [] of North Carolina, disapproving of "more masonic burial services after a brother has been actually buried."

Our comments were made because there were no explanations, nothing but the naked resolution and it was capable of a broad application. Bro. Bain's explanation places the matter in the right position, and we cannot conceive why the Grand ☐ should have repealed the resolution.

A party is made a mason in early life, but neglects its duties and requirements, does not visit, becomes non-affiliated, knows so little as to be unable to prove himself; acquires prominence before the world,—dies—funeral pageants are arranged in different parts of the country—now we hold that with this matter, masons, *as such* have no part or lot, not even the home ☐ except on the special request of the deceased or his family.

M.: W.: William G. Hill, was elected Grand Master, and

R.: W.: D. W. Bain re-elected Grand Secretary.

NEBRASKA.

The fifteenth annual communication of the Grand ☐ of Nebraska was held at Lincoln, June 18th, 1872.

Twenty-seven ☐ represented.

Thirty-two on the roll.

Seven dispensations for new ☐ issued during the year.

In the Grand Masters address we find as follows :

"I have been importuned by Brethren to know if there was anything unmasonic in a ☐ engaging in, or endorsing a real estate gift enterprise, more properly called a lottery for the purpose of building a ☐ room, and if I, as Grand Master, would give my consent for a Masonic ☐ to endorse such an enterprise."

"A ☐ of Masons should never engage in any enterprise, the moral effect of which would be to prevent any of the fraternity from participating therein. I do object to the Masonic order bearing the odium of a lottery scheme for any purpose."

A circular had been received from the Grand Master of Michigan notifying the Grand ☐ that three clandestine ☐, called "Faith," "Hope" and "Charity" were at work in Detroit.

Also one from the Grand Master of Massachusetts, containing the information that one "John H. Bean" was engaged in communicating degrees, pretending that they were masonic "to any one who will pay him a small sum of money."

Wonder if that is the same "Bean," that was engaged in the same nefarious business in this state a few years since?

The following questions were referred to the committee on jurisprudence,—we fail to find their answer :

"1st. Is the God of the Mason the God of the Bible? and is the denying the God of the Bible, a Masonic offence?"

"2d. Is the denying the authenticity of the Bible a masonic offence?"

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M.: W.: W. E. Hill was re-elected Grand Master, and our old friend

R.: W.: William R. Bowen elected Grand Secretary.

NEVADA.

The seventh annual communication of the Grand ☐ of Nevada was held in the city of Virginia September 19th, 1871.

Thirteen ☐ represented.

Fourteen on the roll.

One dispensation for a new ☐ issued during the year.

We like the tone of the following from the address of the Grand Master;—our sentiments exactly:

"My opinion is, that, as a general thing, there is too much legislation in masonic Grand ☐; absolute necessity alone should lead to the enactment of new measures. Our Constitutions should not be changed unless upon the clearest showing of pressing need."

At the session of 1870 a committee on Ancient Landmarks was appointed, to report at the next session.

A majority and minority report was presented, each exhibited great research and much masonic learning.

The majority report Bro. R. H. Taylor's, is an exhaustive one, while that of the minority—Bro. W. A. M. Van Bokkelen is brief, but pertinent; the former numbering fifty-one propositions as "Ancient Landmarks" and the latter thirty-three. We differ from each, but as there is a vast amount of information contained in these reports, we shall quote liberally, and at the same time cut down as much as possible—it would pay our Grand ☐ to reprint the whole of each report.

First from the report of Bro. Taylor:

"What are the Ancient Landmarks of Masonry? We think they may be defined as those characteristic marks of fixed principles by which, time out of mind, Freemasonry has been known and preserved; which have distinguished it as Masonry, and which must forever remain inviolate and undisturbed. We have seen, however, that the authors from whom we have collated the foregoing table, differ, each from the other. In the words of Brother Simons, (Principles and Practice of Masonic Jurisprudence, p. 13,) 'paradoxical as it may appear, that there should be any uncertainty about that which is, in its nature, fixed and unchangeable, it is nevertheless quite true that scarcely any two masonic authorities of eminence agree as to what are, and what are not, Landmarks.' Pursuing our inquiry, we shall endeavor to keep in mind our definition. We shall differ from each and every author we have quoted, both as to the number of the Landmarks, and the principles embodied in them; for while we do not arrogate to ourselves any superior wisdom in masonic matters, yet we claim to have examined the subject in hand with conscientious care; and we now proceed to present the result of our inquiries in relation thereto.

"In the first place, let us see upon what points all the sources of our information are agreed, for these we accept without argument and without comment; only premising that when, at the close of this report, we shall come to make up our final list of Landmarks, we may change the order in which they are stated, and the wording in which some of them are couched. The points of agreement, then, are—

"1st. A belief in the existence of a Supreme Being.

"2d. The modes of recognition.

"3d. The legend of the third degree.

"4th. Every person, to be made a Mason, must be a man, of lawful age, free-born, and hale and sound.

"5th. No one can be Master of a warranted ☐ but a Master Mason, who shall have served as Warden.

This is a short list, but is absolutely all upon which all the four authorities in the foregoing table agree.

"We next consider some of those principles which are omitted from one or more of the authors cited in the table, but which nearly self-assert their character as landmarks.

"1. Mackey does not include 'obedience to the moral law.' Yet every Entered Apprentice knows that this is one of the *principles* upon which our Fraternity is based. The very first one of the charges to the Master elect, previous to his investiture is, 'you agree to be a good man and true, and strictly to obey the moral law.' So also, the very commencement of the Old Charges is, 'A Mason is obliged, by his tenure, to obey the moral law.'

"II. Mackey also omits 'obedience to civil law and government.' Possibly he does so because every citizen, whether Mason or profane, is bound to that obedience. But the test of a Masonic Landmark is not thus restricted. Whatever has been taught and enforced in Masonry, from time immemorial, as a duty directly resulting from our relations to Masonry, is a Masonic Landmark. At the time of his initiation every Mason is charged in these terms:

"In the State you are to be a quiet and peaceful citizen; true to your government and just to your country; you are not to countenance disloyalty or rebellion, but patiently submit to legal authority, and conform with cheerfulness to the government of the country in which you live."

"III. The 'secrecy of the ballot,' upon applications for initiation or membership, is also omitted from Mackey's enumeration. Nevertheless, in the work already referred to, he says, on page 138, 'It must be secret.' And on page 143, he says:

"The secrecy of the ballot is as essential to its perfection, as its unanimity or independence. If the vote were to be given *viva voce*, it is impossible that the improper influences of fear or interest should not sometimes be exerted, and timid members be thus induced to vote contrary to the dictates of their reason and conscience. Hence, to secure this secrecy and protect the purity of choice, it has been wisely ESTABLISHED as a usage, not only that the vote shall in these cases be taken by a ballot, but that there shall be no subsequent discussion of the subject."

"The italics and small capitals in the last sentence are ours. We agree to the correctness of the statement made in that sentence; and we think that what is 'established' as a principle peculiar to Masonry, is one of its Landmarks. The preservation of this principle, as such, is essential to the upholding and continuance of brotherly love, and the avoidance of wrangling and private piques and quarrels, so pointedly enforced in our Old Charges.

"IV. For similar reasons, we accept as a Landmark 'the unanimity of the ballot,' omitted in Mackey's enumeration, but insisted upon by him as a governing principle on pages 138 to 141 of the same work. The principle is very distinctly enunciated in the General Regulations, found in Anderson's Constitutions, page 59. Thus:

"VI. But no man can be entered a brother in any particular ☐, or admitted to be a member thereof without the unanimous consent of all the members of that ☐ then present when the candidate is proposed and their consent is formally asked by the Master." * * * "Nor is this inherent privilege subject to a dispensation; because the members of a particular ☐ are the best judges of it; and if a fractious member should be imposed on them, it might spoil their harmony, or hinder their freedom, or even break and disperse the ☐; which ought to be avoided by all good and true brethren."

"Surely a privilege which, as stated in the above Regulation, is 'inherent,' must be a Landmark.

"V. That the twenty-second of the Landmarks according to the New York Constitution, 'That Masonic intercourse with a clandestine or expelled Mason is a breach of duty and an offense against Masonic law,' is, and must have been 'since the time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary,' a vital principle in our organization, is so obvious, that we accept it as a Landmark, without discussion, though neither Mackey, Simons nor Lockwood has included it in his list.

"VI. The principle that 'every Mason is amenable to the Masonic Laws and Regulations of the jurisdiction in which he resides,' though omitted by Lockwood, and left to be inferred from the frame of Landmark 24, in New York Constitution, is one which, from the very nature of our institution, must have prevailed from the beginning. The Mason is one of a great family, whose members are dispersed in every quarter of the globe. They owe to him, and he to them, great and responsible duties. He owes no merely local allegiance; he has taken upon himself obligations which no change of location can cancel or impair; obligations which are imperative upon him everywhere. He may not imperil the honor of Masonry, or bring the brethren to shame by his shortcomings, anywhere; if he offend the Masonic law in any place where he may sojourn, there must he atone to that offended law.

"VII. That 'the obligations, means of recognition, and the forms and ceremonies observed in conferring degrees are secret,' is an axiom; and so evidently lies at the very foundation of our Fraternity, that we wonder it finds no place in the list of New York, or in the work of Simons, as a Landmark.

"As belonging to the class of Landmarks we are now considering, namely, those which seem on their face to assert themselves as such, we accept without discussion or further comment, (for we think they need none,) the following:

"VIII. Belief in the Immortality of the Soul.

"IX. Charity to all mankind, and more particularly to a brother Mason, is a Masonic duty.

"X. No visitor, unknown to the brethren present, or to some one of them, as a Mason, can enter a ☐ without first passing an examination according to ancient usage.

"XI. All Masons, as such, are peers.

"XII. All constituent ☐ are peers.

"XIII. All Grand ☐ are peers.

"XIV. Every ☐ has power to make Masons, and to administer its own private affairs.

"XV. Every ☐, when congregated, must be duly tiled.

"XVI. The government of the Craft, when congregated in a ☐, by a Master and two Wardens.

"XVII. A Grand ☐ has supreme and exclusive jurisdiction, within its territorial limits, over all matters of Ancient Craft Masonry.

"XVIII. The Ancient Landmarks are the Supreme Law, and can not be changed or abrogated.

"We enter next upon the consideration of certain principles which we believe all will concede to be Landmarks, though they are perhaps not so apparent as those already stated.

"A. Belief in the Resurrection of the Body.

"This is contained in the first Landmark of the list of Lockwood. The twentieth Landmark, according to Mackey, is 'The belief in a resurrection to a future life.' In the text he does not inform us whether he intends to convey the meaning of a corporeal resurrection or not. But in the following foot-note he renders his meaning clear:

"The whole scope and design of the third degree is to teach the resurrection from the dead, as that of the Royal Arch is to inculcate the rewards of a future life. If the doctrine of the resurrection were false, then would the ceremonies of the third degree be simply a farce; and hence Hutchinson, who had profoundly studied its symbolism, says, that the Master Mason's order 'testifies our faith concerning the resurrection of the body.' — *Spirit of Masonry*, page 101.

"B. It is the duty of every Master Mason to be a member of a ☐.

"This is contained in the New York Constitution and in Mackey, but is omitted by Simons and Lockwood. Its necessity is thus inculcated in the Old Charges, Division III:

'A ☐ is a place where Masons assemble and work: hence that assembly, or duly organized Society of Masons, is called a ☐, and every brother ought to belong to one, and to be subject to its By-Laws and the General Regulations.'

"C. A Book of the Law' shall constitute a part of the furniture of every ☐.

"Of the four lists in the foregoing table, Mackey's alone has this set down as a Landmark. It should include the 'Square and Compasses,' and will then be a ritualistic Landmark, the authority for which will be apparent to the Masonic mind.

"D. The sixteenth of the Landmarks, according to Mackey, is that 'no ☐ can interfere in the business of another ☐, nor give degrees to brethren who are members of other ☐.

As thus stated, it occurs to us that the latter part of the sentence is meaningless. A member of a ☐ must be a Master Mason; he already has all the degrees which any ☐ can confer; therefore no other ☐ could possibly give him any degree whatever. Let us use a somewhat different expression, when we shall doubtless recognize an Ancient Landmark: No ☐ shall supplant another ☐ of its work.

"E. No appeal can be taken to the ☐ from the decision of the Master, or the Warden occupying the chair in his absence.

"This is in the New York list, and that of Simons. It is omitted by Mackey and Lockwood, unless intended by the latter to be deduced from his statement.

"That the Master is the head of ☐.

But although Mackey omits it as a Landmark, he states on page 240 of the same work we have heretofore quoted from, that 'the highest Masonic authorities' have 'denied the power in a ☐ to entertain an appeal from any decision of the presiding officer;' and further on, upon the same page, that 'it is admitted to be the settled law of Masonry that no appeal can be taken from the decision of the Chair to the ☐.

"F. The right of every Mason to appeal from the decision of his brethren in ☐ convened, to the Grand ☐ or General Assembly of Masons.

"Of the four authorities from which our table is compiled, Mackey alone states this proposition as a Landmark. But both the old Charges and General Regulations enunciate it as right, and it is so manifestly necessary to preserve the even balance of justice and fair government, that we have no hesitation in setting it down as a Landmark.

"G. Every Mason must be tried by his peers; and hence, a ☐ cannot try its Master.

"This is not stated as a Landmark by Mackey or Lockwood, but we believe the principle involved is recognized by all Grand ☐ Constitutions, and we have no doubt that both Mackey and Lockwood would, upon reflection, agree with us that it is a Landmark; for the former, on page 357, states as one of the prerogatives of the Master of a ☐, that of exemption from trials by his ☐, on charges preferred against him; and the latter, on page 30, states the same thing in number 13, of the enumerated prerogative of the Grand Master.

"H. The office of Grand Master is elective, and should be filled annually by the Grand ☐.

"Of this Landmark, Mackey (Text Book, p. 20) says:

'Many persons ignorantly suppose that the election of the Grand Master is held in consequence of a law or regulation of the Grand ☐. Such, however, is not the case. The office is indebted for its existence to a landmark of the Order. Grand Masters are to be found in the records of the institution long before Grand ☐ were established.'

"And the learned Committee of Correspondence of the Grand ☐ of New York, in 1851, said:

'The Grand Master is not a creation of the General Regulations, the Ancient Charges, or Written Constitutions. He existed when all those that we know anything of were made.'

"To all of which we agree, though both Simons and Lockwood are silent upon the point.

"I. The prerogative of the Grand Master to preside over every assembly of the Craft within his jurisdiction, wheresoever and whensoever held.

"This is found in Mackey and Simons, and omitted from the Constitution of New York and the work of Lockwood. The first of the General Regulations, compiled by Payne, and found in Anderson's Constitution, reads as follows:

'The Grand Master, or his Deputy, hath authority and right, not only to be present in any true ☐, but also to preside wherever he is, with the Master of the ☐ on his left hand, and to order his Graad Wardens to attend him, who are not to act in particular ☐ as Wardens, but in his Presence and at his command; because there the Grand Master may command the Wardens of that ☐, or any other brethren he pleaseth to attend and act as his Wardens pro tempore.'

"We have no doubt that such was the immemorial usage.

"J. The prerogative of the Grand Master to grant Dispensations for opening and holding new ☐.

"This undoubted Landmark is omitted in the New York enumeration, as also in Lockwood; but was re-enacted in Part II, Article I, Section 1, Subdivision 1st of our constitution.

"K. The Prerogative of the Grand Master to grant Dispensations to ☐ to ballot for and confer degrees at irregular times.

"This is found in Mackey, but not in the New York Constitution, or Simons, or Lockwood. Our Grand ☐ has re-affirmed it in Part II, Article I, Section 1, Subdivision 3d of the constitution. But though we esteem it as a Landmark, we deprecate its use.

"L. The Prerogative of the Grand Master to grant Dispensations to ☐ to elect officers after the period prescribed by law.

"M. The Prerogative of the Grand Master to Arrest the Warrant or Dispensation of any ☐, until the next Annual Communication of the Grand ☐.

"N. The Prerogative of the Grand Master to suspend the Master of any ☐ from the exercise of the powers and duties of his office, until the next Annual Communication of the Grand ☐.

"O. The Prerogative of the Grand Master to require the attendance of, and information from, any Grand Officer respecting matters appertaining to the duties of his office.

"P. The duty as well as the right of every warranted ☐ to be represented in the Grand ☐ at its Annual Communication.

"Charge XII. of the series of charges to the Master elect of a ☐, previous to his investiture, contains this obligation, to which the Master must give an affirmative response:

"You promise a regular attendance on the committees and communications of the Grand ☐, on receiving proper notice."

"Regulation X, of the General Regulations of 1721, reads as follows:

"The majority of every particular ☐, when congregated shall have the privilege of giving instructions to their Masters and Wardens, before the assembling of the Grand Chapter, or ☐, at the three Quarterly Communications hereafter mentioned, and of the Annual Grand ☐ too; because their Master and Wardens are their Representatives, and are supposed to speak their mind."

"The Landmark is omitted by Simons, and by Mackey is stated much more broadly than we have put it; possibly because, as he says, 'In former times every Mason, even 'the youngest entered Apprentice,' had a right to be present at the General Assembly of the Craft, which was annually held,' and because 'as late as 1717, on the re-organization of the Grand ☐ of England, we are informed by Preston that the Grand Master summoned all the brethren to meet him and his Wardens in the quarterly communications.' All of which, though quite true, did not make the right of every Entered Apprentice or Brother so to attend, a Landmark. We have followed the New York Constitution in stating the right of representation, and, as thus stated, we believe it to be a Landmark. And in passing, we beg to say that, in our humble judgment, those Grand ☐ Constitutions which restrict the representation in Grand ☐ to the Masters of ☐, violate a Landmark.

"Q. The right of every ☐ to instruct its Representatives in the Grand ☐.

"This is found in Mackey and Simons, but omitted by Lockwood, and also from the New York Constitution. We think that the right must co-exist with the right to representation, which latter right no one will deny. In fact, the only hesitation we have in stating it as a separate Landmark, is, that it might, with some show of reason, be insisted that it is already included in that affirming the right of representation; because there could be no representation,—properly so called,—unless the representatives spoke the understood or expressed will of the ☐. See Regulation X, quoted in our remarks under Subdivision P.

"R. Every Master, before closing his ☐, must give, or cause to be given, a lecture on Masonry, or a part thereof.

"The rationale of this landmark is apparent to any one who has been regularly elected and installed, and has served as Master of a ☐.

"S. Restoration to the privileges of Masonry by the Grand ☐ does not restore to membership in a constituent ☐.

"We copy this from the New York Constitution, save and except the substitution of the word 'constituent' for 'subordinate.' A 'particular' or 'working' ☐ is in some respects superior and not subordinate to the Grand ☐ of which its representatives are constituent parts, and the very principle enunciated in this landmark is an evidence of our assertion,—if it is a landmark,—because if so the constituent ☐ can do what the Grand ☐ has not power to do. Neither Mackey, nor Simons, nor Lockwood

enumerate this in their list. But Brother Mackey says in chapter III of book VI, (which chapter is wholly devoted to the subject of restoration,) that

'On an application for restoration by petition * * * the Grand [] may, *ex gratia*, in the exercise of its clemency, extend a pardon and remit a penalty, so far as it refers to expulsion from the order. But in this case, as there is no question of the original justice of the sentence nor of the legality of the trial, the pardon of the Grand [] will not and cannot restore the brother to membership in the [].'

'We agree with him, (in all save the use of the word "order," which we do not like as applied to Ancient Craft Masonry,) but pray, why cannot the pardon of the Grand [] restore to membership in the []? Because such an attempt upon the part of a Grand [], either by constitutional provision, regulation, edict or otherwise, would be an attempt to abrogate the Ancient Landmark, namely, the inherent right of every [] to accept or reject those who seek to become new members. Brother Mackey is therefore inconsistent with himself when he tells us, (page 17,) that the Landmarks of Masonry 'amount only to twenty-five in number, and are as follows:' and yet omits the one under consideration from his list.

'The chapter of Bro. Mackey's book above mentioned, discusses what he is pleased to call 'the two Methods' of restoration, namely: *restoration on petition* and *restoration on appeal*.' With all deference to our learned brother, we think he has fallen upon a confusion of terms which has led him into a confusion of ideas. There is but one method of restoration; which is that whereof we have quoted him and in which we agree with him. On *appeal*, there is no such thing as *restoration*. If a constituent [] has pronounced judgment of expulsion or suspension, from which an appeal is taken, and the Grand [] *reverses* the judgment for errors or irregularities in the trial, sending the case back for new trial, that action of the Grand [] leaves the accused precisely as he was before trial; if, when the charges were preferred, he was a member of the [], he still is and so remains, (so far as the charges and trial affect him,) until a *final* judgment against him. If the Grand [] deem the charge unfounded, and without evidence to warrant a conviction, or that the matters charged do not constitute a Masonic offense, and therefore *annuls* the sentence, that action of the Grand [] leaves the brother accused *in statu quo ante bellum*; his membership (if he were a member when charges were preferred, and he yet live,) is intact, because in either of these latter cases, the judgment is, and is by the action of the Grand [] declared, void. And a void judgment affects not the *status* of man or property. The brother is, in such instance *acquitted* by the Grand [], not *restored*, either to the rights and privileges of Masonry, or to membership—for these rights have never been legally disturbed—there never has been, in law, any conviction."

"T. The Master and Wardens of every warranted [] must be chosen annually by its members, on or before the festival of St. John the Evangelist; and if installed cannot resign their offices during the term for which they were elected.

"This is included in the eighteenth Landmark, according to the New York Constitution, except the reference to St. John's Day. Mackey, on page 339, says:

'All offices in Masonry are held by annual tenure, which is perhaps derived from the fact that the general assembly of the Craft was anciently held annually. This election must also be held in subordinate [] on the festival of St. John the Evangelist, or at some meeting immediately previous to it.'

"In relation to the other proposition contained in our statement of this Landmark, he says, on page 341:

'It is now held by a large majority of authorities that an officer, after having once accepted of installation, cannot resign the office to which he has been elected. And this seems to be in accordance with reason; for,

by the installation, the officer promises to discharge the functions of the office for the constitutional period, and a resignation would be a violation of his oath of office, which no ☐ should be willing to sanction."

"We do not fully endorse this last quotation; for we think that the Secretary or Treasurer of a ☐, though *elected*, may resign without violating any Landmark or general law of Masonry.

"U. In case of death, inability or absence of the Master of a ☐, it is the prerogative of the Senior Warden, and in case of his death, inability or absence, of the Junior Warden, to preside over the ☐.

"None of the authorities from which we quote state this as a Landmark; but it is as fixed and as ancient a principle of masonic law as some which most authorities claim to be Landmarks; and Bro. Mackey, on page 372, says: 'In the absence of the Master, the Senior Warden governs the ☐. This is his inherent right.' And on page 373 he says:

'All the duties that devolve upon the Senior Warden, in the absence of the Master, devolve in like manner, and precisely to the same extent, upon the Junior Warden, in the absence of both the Master and Senior Warden.'

"It is somewhat remarkable that Mackey should talk thus of the *inherent* right of Wardens, and yet not have placed it among the Landmarks.

"Simons, too, on page 11, speaking of vacancy in the office of Master, says:

'It is the admitted prerogative of the Senior Warden, in the event of such vacancy, to succeed to the chair, and, in his absence, the Junior Warden succeeds by immemorial right—a right which even the edict of the Grand Master cannot abrogate.'

"Surely, such a right must be a Landmark. In fact, it is a *duty* as well as a right. In the charge to the Senior Warden elect, he is told: 'In the absence of the Master, you are to govern this ☐.

"V. A Grand ☐ must meet at least once in each year, to consult and act concerning the interests of the Fraternity in its jurisdiction.

"This is, in substance, the thirty-first and last Landmark, according to the New York Constitution. Such meeting is in accordance with ancient usage. And it is necessary, in order to preserve other Landmarks. The office of Grand Master is to be filled annually. The Master and Wardens of a ☐ must be elected annually, and they are bound to represent their ☐ in the Grand ☐; it is their right as well as duty. And, unless the Grand ☐ meets at least once in each year, the ☐ are deprived of the opportunity of being represented and 'speaking their mind' in the Grand ☐, according to their inalienable right. The rights and privileges of individual Masons might also be kept in abeyance, and they practically deprived of the inestimable and inherent right of appeal, by a failure of the Grand ☐ in this respect.

"We now propose to examine, as briefly as may be, a series of principles upon which there is considerable conflict, but which in our judgment are Landmarks.

"a. A petition to be made a Mason, after being presented and referred, cannot be withdrawn, but must be acted upon by report of Committee and ballot; provided, if at any time before the balloting have commenced, it be discovered that the petitioner does not live within the jurisdiction of the ☐, or is not of lawful age, the petition must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction, unless it be shown that at the time of making the petition, the petitioner had knowledge of the laws of the Craft respecting local jurisdiction or lawful age, as the case may be; and the petition must be dismissed when the death of the petitioner is made known before ballot.

"Down to the word 'provided,' this is copied from the New York Constitution. No part of such rule is found as a Landmark, in either Mackey, Simons or Lockwood. But Mackey says, (page 130,) the petition having

been once read cannot be withdrawn. It must go through the ordeal of investigation and ballot. And Simons (page 52) says:

"If it is decided to receive the petition, it is then entered upon the record, and referred to a committee for investigation. It has now become the property of the [] and cannot be withdrawn but must take the usual course by report of committee and ballot."

"To the same effect are quite a number of decisions to be found in the proceedings of American Grand []."

"b. Initiation makes a man a Mason, and when he receives the degree of Master Mason, he becomes a member of the [], conferring it."

"It is in our judgment, more in consonance with reason to say that when a man is raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, he is a member of that [] which conferred the degree, than to affirm that he must perform some additional act before he shall become a member. The idea of inchoate membership sounds strangely. He either is or is not a member after he receives the degree. By the ceremonies of the degree he is by his own consent adopted into the family, and is in full fellowship with it. He is bound to the Fraternity by a three-fold stronger tie than a mere signing of his name imports. He is *affiliated*. Must it not grate harshly on the ear of the newly raised brother to be told: 'You are a Master Mason; you have received all that you have asked and all that we can confer; but you are a walf; you are not bound to us, nor we to you; sign your name in that book, or go hence a masonic *nullus filius*, belonging to nobody in particular.' Such, in effect, is he told in [] where, following hard upon the solemn ceremonies and impressive charge, he is told by the Master (generally with a *sang froid* which is a sufficient damper for any temperament) that he can become a member of that [] only by signing its By-Laws. How such an announcement must cool his ardor and blunt the effect intended by and made upon him by the sublime scenes through which he has just passed! Until, therefore, we shall be shown some authority older than that presented to us, we shall believe that in this matter, as in all things else, Masonry presents a consistent harmony, which would be, but must not be, marred by any such discordant requirement as that contended for by the *inchoatists*."

"c. The Right of every Mason to visit and sit in every regular [], except when such visit is likely to disturb the harmony or interrupt the working of the []."

"Mackey says, on page 29: 'The right of every Mason to visit and sit in every regular [] is an unquestionable Landmark of the Order.' Further on he says that 'This right may, of course, be impaired or forfeited on special occasions by various circumstances.' The New York Constitution and Simons state the right with similar qualifications. It is altogether omitted from the list of Lockwood."

"Your committee are of the opinion that one of the reasons why a man becomes a Master Mason is that he may travel, even into foreign countries, and be received by the faithful as a matter of strict right. The idea that a Mason in good standing is subject to have 'an absolute right' forfeited by 'particular regulations,' or otherwise, is repugnant to our sense of masonic justice. We *could not* believe it, though all the masonic jurists in Christendom were at our ears. In short, we are, by our masonic teaching in the work, as well as from reason and upon the weight of authority, led to the conclusion that the right of visitation is a Landmark, subject only (for the protection of that masonic harmony which must not be disturbed) to the qualifications we have above named."

"d. The disciplinary powers of a [] may not be exercised for a violation of the moral law (as distinguished from the law of the land), until the offender has been twice admonished by the Master or Wardens of his []."

"We follow the Constitution of New York, substituting only 'twice' for 'thrice,' so as to accord with the Old Regulation cited below. In the foregoing table it will be seen that our other authors omit mention of the

necessity of admonition as a Landmark. But let any Mason con over what he has been taught in the third degree, and if he has had 'an attentive ear' he will agree with us that admonition ought to precede discipline. As matter of practice it is very usual to prefer charges without any warning or caution as to the moral delinquency, thereby practically disputing our point. We shall be happy, if in this instance only, our labors result, in some measure, in a return to the Ancient Landmarks. We believe this one to be correctly stated in Regulation IX, of the General Regulations of 1721, as follows:

'But if any brother so far misbehave himself as to render his ☐ uneasy, he shall be twice duly admonish'd by the Master or Wardens in a form'd ☐; and if he will not restrain his imprudence, and obediently submit to the advice of the brethren, and reform what gives them offense, he shall be dealt with according to the By-Laws of that particular ☐, &c.

"e. The reversal by a Grand ☐ of a judgment of suspension or expulsion by a constituted ☐, leaves the party accused in the same relations of membership as before the charges were tried.

"Under subdivision S. we referred to the misuse of the word "restoration." That misuse has, we think, given rise to most, if not all, the discussion in which the Landmark just stated has been denied or disputed. This understanding about *terms* or *words* being borne in mind, we agree with the principles stated by Mackey, commencing on page 547, and ending on page 552. On page 547, he says:

'The principle which I lay down on this subject is, that when a ☐ has wrongfully deprived a Mason of his membership, by expulsion from the Order, the Grand ☐, on his appeal, if it shall find that the party is innocent, that wrong has been inflicted, that by the sentence the laws of the institution as well as the rights of the individual have been violated, may, on his appeal, interpose and redress the wrong, not only by restoring him to his rights and privileges as a Mason, but also to membership in the ☐. This, it seems to me, is the true principle, not only of masonic law, but also of equity. If a brother be innocent, he must be restored to *everything* of which an unjust sentence had deprived him—to membership in his ☐ as well as to the general rights of Masonry.'

"We say that in the given case the unjust sentence did not *deprive* the party of membership, and therefore membership cannot be *restored*; but that such decision of a Grand ☐ necessarily decides that there has been, in law, no deprivation. You cannot *restore* what has not been taken away. The judgment of the ☐ would have deprived the accused of membership, if not reversed; the judgment being annulled, nothing *exists* which stood in the way of membership."

"f. A ☐ under dispensation is a temporary body, and is not entitled to representation in the Grand ☐.

"Of the works from which we have prepared the foregoing table, the Constitution of New York alone has this; with this addition, that 'those who work it do not forfeit their membership thereby in any other ☐, while it so continues, but such membership is thereby suspended.' This latter clause we omit, because we conceive that to be purely a matter of local legislation. Indeed we adopt that portion we have placed in italics, only because that, as such ☐ exists, we must define their *status* so as to preserve the Ancient Landmarks. As is remarked by Mackey, (page 300,) 'The ancient records do not throw any light on this subject of ☐ under dispensations.' Such ☐ are of modern origin. But, according to the Ancient Landmarks, the Grand ☐ was composed of 'the Masters and Wardens of all the regular particular ☐ upon record, with the Grand Master at their head, and his Deputy on his left hand, and the Grand Wardens in their proper places.' See General Regulations XII, of 1721. Now these 'regular particular ☐ were all warranted ☐, and consequently *permanent* ones. A ☐ under dispensation is a temporary one, holding its authority to work from a different power than that under which warranted ☐ work. They are not the peers of warranted ☐; and all representatives in Grand ☐, as such, must be peers.

"Mackey says on page 301, that 'A ☐ under dispensation cannot be represented in the Grand ☐.

To which we agree. He also says, in a footnote to this passage, that 'It will be unnecessary to cite any authorities in support of this principle, as the uniform usage of every Grand ☐ has always been in accordance with it.' This may have been correct when it was written, but is not now; for it is the practice in some American Grand ☐s to admit representatives of ☐s which have been working under dispensation, on the instant the charter is voted, and before it is issued, and therefore, of course before the ☐ is constituted under a legal warrant; whereby an Ancient Landmark is disturbed.

"We therefore conclude that ☐ under dispensation are not entitled to representation in Grand ☐, and that this is a Landmark."

"c. In the New York Constitution we find it stated as a Landmark. 'That a ballot for each degree separately is an undeniable right when demanded'

"We reject this because we believe it to be a matter within the province of every Grand ☐ to adopt a regulation governing in its own jurisdiction. In point of fact, in quite a number of jurisdictions, there is but one ballot for the three degrees; and we cannot think they are either wilfully or blindly disturbing an Ancient Landmark. Of course we concede that any member may object to the advancement of a candidate, in his own ☐, although the candidate may have been elected to receive all the degrees; but so, we believe, he can where a candidate is elected to receive but one degree

"d. Of those authorities from which our table is compiled, the New York Constitution alone claims, (Landmark 29) 'That no appeal lies from the decision of a Grand Master in the chair, or his Deputy or Warden occupying the chair in his absence.'

"We know that many eminent Masons entertain this idea; we are sorry to be compelled to differ from them. Among them is Mackey; the gist of what he gives us on the subject is copied from the Report on Correspondence of New York, in 1852; see pages 466 and 467. Why did he not put it among his Landmarks? If such a principle is correct, it certainly must be a Landmark. Yet he failed to state it among the 'twenty-five,' 'than which there are no more.' Where shall we find any ancient authority for it, Landmark or Dogma? We have sought, and found not.

"The reason given by the New York Committee why no appeal lies, is:

'Because he is, in his official position, required, like the Master in his ☐, to see that the Constitutions and laws of Masonry are faithfully observed. He cannot do this if his opinion or decision may be instantly set aside by an appeal to that majority which is about to violate them.'

"Here are no less than four false hypotheses; and so self-evidently such that it would be a waste of time and labor to reply to them:

"1st. That the obligations of the Grand Master are superior to those of the majority.

"2d. That the Grand Master's decision will necessarily always be right.

"3d. That the majority will necessarily always be wrong; and therefore,

"4th. That if an appeal be allowed, the decision of the Grand Master will always be reversed."

"Well, and what then? Your smutched pot brighteneth not himself by calling your sooty kettle swart. But, really, the cases are not alike. The very reason why an appeal *should not lie* from the decision of the Worshipful Master to his ☐, furnishes a good, if not the best, reason why an appeal *should lie* from the decision of the Grand Master to the Grand ☐. If a Worshipful Master decides wrongfully, there is the Grand ☐ to appeal to, and therefore the time of the constituent ☐ should not be taken up or its harmony possibly disturbed, by allowing an appeal. The Worshipful Master is accountable to the Grand ☐ for his errors. But if the

Grand Master err, (and 'to err is human.') the Grand ☐ has no power higher than itself, to which an appeal can be taken.

"How is it with decisions made by the Grand Master in vacation? He reports them to the Grand ☐; if that body approve them, they become the rule of action within the jurisdiction; if not, the rule laid down by the Grand ☐ is the one that governs. If such a decision, made when the Grand Master has ample time to consider, may be reversed by the Grand ☐, why may not a hasty decision from the 'chair' meet a like reversal, if in the judgment of the Grand ☐ it is erroneous? The majority are not a rabble, as the New York Committee seemed to consider them; they are supposed to be 'picked men;' the Grand Master has no natural or reasonable right to arrogate to himself intelligence superior to theirs. Has he, then, any conventional right? Again, we ask, where may we find the evidences of it? On the contrary, does not this alleged landmark conflict with landmark 28, as promulgated by the Grand ☐ of New York itself?

'That a Grand ☐ has supreme and exclusive jurisdiction, within its territorial limits, over all matters of Ancient Craft Masonry.'

"e. The New York Constitution state, as a landmark, number 26, 'that a failure to meet by a ☐ for one year is cause for the forfeiture of its warrant.'

"Mackey and Simons also, though they each omit this from their list of landmarks, speak of it as one of the laws of Masonry; but Mackey merely copies from the New York Constitution, without comment or reference to other authority; and Simons, (himself a Past Grand Master of New York.) states it without saying where he got it, and also without a word of comment. We agree that the failure of a ☐ to meet for one year is cause for the forfeiture of its warrant, provided such is made the law by the Grand ☐; but that is not the way ancient landmarks can be set up. We have failed to find authority for it as a landmark. Even the framers of the New York Constitution seem to have wavered; because, although it is there stated in the 8th section as a landmark, in the 18th section, where the acts by which a warrant may be forfeited are enumerated, we find:

'2. Departure from the original plan of Masonry and ancient landmarks.

'3. Disobedience to the Constitutions; and,

'4. Ceasing to meet for one year or more.'

"f. We have, lastly, to discuss a question which has, of late, been much and warmly debated, namely: Has a Grand Master the prerogative to make Masons at sight?

"This alleged prerogative is included in the list of landmarks in the New York Constitution, and by Mackey and Simons; and, although not so included by Lockwood, is in another place (page 28) enumerated among the prerogatives of the Grand Master, as follows:

'6. To make Masons at sight—this power being, however, restricted to the conferring of the degrees according to the ritual, in the presence of a lawful number of Masons, and of all the necessary elements of a regular ☐; the presence of the Grand Master supplying the warrant.'

"The present advocates of and apologists for this so-called prerogative, perhaps, without exception, limit their endorsement of it in this way; such, however was not the manner of the then Grand Master Hyam, of California, when he 'made Masons at sight' in 1852. If we mistake not, he would take a man privately into a room by himself, and without other assistance make a fullfledged Master Mason of him. This led to a serious disturbance of the prior harmony between Grand Master Hyam and the Grand ☐ of California. At the Annual Communication of that Grand Body, in May, 1853, the Committee on Correspondence, in relation to the matter, reported, among other things, as follows:

'The Grand Officers are but constituent parts of the Grand ☐, and it would be denying an axiom to assert that the Grand Master, or any other

member thereof, possesses powers superior to the whole body, collectively. It needs no argument or proof to show that the whole is greater than a part, or that a part is less than the whole. Then, if there be no power vested in this Grand ☐ by implication, apart from the strict letter of the Constitution, how can it be urged that the Grand Master, a constituent part thereof, possesses such implied powers?

"The ancient Constitutions grant to the Grand Master the power 'to assemble a ☐ and make Masons at will,' which with the most liberal construction can only apply to time and place—a power which none will deny, either to the Grand ☐ or Grand Master, in cases of actual emergency, all other requisites being satisfactory. But the ancient constitutions point out the requisites which a candidate for Masonry must possess; one of which is that 'no man shall be made a Mason without the unanimous consent of the members present of the ☐ to which he may petition.' The opposition of one member is sufficient to reject a candidate, and, say the ancient constitutions, 'this is an inherent right, not subject to a dispensation.'"

"An occasional ☐, forsooth! What, then, becomes of your sight-made Mason? He is a member of an occasional ☐, isn't he? It seems to us he must be like the offspring of a woman who has an occasional husband; he is a Masonic *nullus filius*,—*Anglice*, a bastard son of—light. As for us, and our house, we want no illegitimate children in the family.

"It is admitted that the old Constitution nowhere mention the right of the Grand Master to make Masons at sight. Has any *higher* authority given him the right? If so, where is the evidence of it? Ours is a speculative Science, founded upon an operative art; and we are supposed to follow the analogies of that art. Could King Solomon, 'in all his glory,' make an operative Mason at sight? The fact that Grand Masters have assumed so to act does not prove that they had the right to do so. On that principle, *murder* might be justified. Sovereigns have committed murders, for which they were not, because they could not be, punished or called to account; *ergo*, the sovereign has a right to commit murder. The tendency of unchecked power has always been toward aggressiveness; and the fact is that those who aforetime exercised the so-called power of making Masons at sight took advantage of their social and political prominence, as well as of the absence of any power to punish Grand Masters, to do such act without warrant of Masonic authority. They *usurped* the power, as many a magnate had grasped unwarranted powers before their time.

"In some Constitutions of the present day the power of the Grand Master to make Masons at sight is conceded. But where, by any authority of Masonic law or usage, did they derive the precedent? And who has *proven* it to be a Landmark? It is our firm conviction that the framers of these Constitutions have accepted this so-called prerogative on trust. It has slipped in unquestioned, like dead-heads into a crowded theatre. Let us now 'suspend the tree list.' Let us lop off this parasite. Let well-informed Masons, in each jurisdiction where the Grand ☐ Constitution enunciates this baseless prerogative move an amendment, and, pressing it to a passage, purify our institution of this abuse. Freemasonry has assumed vast proportions. We must be cautious in adhering to Landmarks, or the fabric will fall into ruin. We have said that this power of making Masons at sight has been usurped. Now, in the full tide of our success, and ere it be too late, the time has arrived when the sturdy barons of the Craft must demand at the Masonic Runnymede a restoration to ancient rights, and guarantees against the perpetration of hoary wrong.

"We insist that it is a landmark, that 'No one can be made a Mason except in a lawful ☐, duly convened, acting under an unreclaimed warrant or dispensation, and at a place therein named, after petition presented at a regular meeting, and acceptance by a unanimous ballot.'

"After a patient and laborious examination of the subject, we present a list of what we consider landmarks of Masonry, being those to which, in

the course of the argument in this report, we have given in our adhesion; but we here present them arranged, as we think, in more logical order:

"I. Belief in the existence of a Supreme Being, the Great Architect of the Universe.

"II. Belief in the immortality of the soul.

"III. Belief in the resurrection of the body.

"IV. Obedience to the moral law.

"V. Respect for, and obedience to the civil law and government of the country where a Mason may reside.

"VI. The legend of the third degree.

"VII. The modes of recognition.

"VIII. The obligations.

"IX. The obligations, means of recognition, and the forms and ceremonies observed in conferring degrees are secret.

"X. Charity to all mankind, and more particularly to a brother Mason, is a masonic duty.

"XI. Every person to be made a Mason must be a man of lawful age, free-born and hale and sound as a man ought to be.

"XII. The ballot for candidates is strictly and inviolably secret.

"XIII. No one can be made a Mason, except in a lawful ☐ duly convened, acting under an unreclaimed warrant or dispensation and at the place therein named, after petition presented at a regular meeting, and acceptance by unanimous ballot.

"XIV. A petition, to be made a Mason, after being presented and referred can not be withdrawn, but must be acted upon by report of committee and ballot; provided, if at any time before the balloting have commenced, it be discovered that the petitioner does not live within the jurisdiction of the ☐, or is not of lawful age, the petition must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction, unless it be shown that at the time of making the petition the petitioner had knowledge of the laws of the Craft respecting local jurisdiction or lawful age, as the case may be; and the petition must be dismissed when the death of the petitioner is made known before the ballot.

"XV. The duty of every Master Mason to be a member of a ☐.

"XVI. Initiation makes a man a Mason, and when he receives the degree of Master Mason he becomes a member of the ☐ conferring it.

"XVII. The right of every Mason to visit and sit in every regular ☐ except when such visit is likely to disturb the harmony or interrupt the working of the ☐.

"XVIII. Masonic intercourse with a clandestine or expelled Mason is a Masonic crime.

"XIX. Every Mason is amenable to the Masonic Laws and regulations of the jurisdiction in which he resides.

"XX. The disciplinary powers of a ☐ may not be exercised for a violation of the moral law (as distinguished from the law of the land,) until the offender has been twice admonished by the Master or Wardens of his ☐.

"XXI. Restoration to the privileges of Masonry by the Grand ☐, does not restore to membership in a Constituent ☐.

"XXII. The reversal by a Grand ☐ of a judgment of suspension or expulsion by a Constituent ☐, leaves the party accused in the same relations of membership as before the charges were tried.

"XXIII. No appeal can be taken to the ☐, from the decision of the Master, or the Warden occupying the chair in his absence.

"XXIV. The right of every Mason to appeal from the decision of his brethren in ☐ convened, to the Grand ☐ or General Assembly of Masons.

"XXV. Every Mason must be tried by his peers, and hence a ☐ can not try its Master.

"XXVI. The government of the Craft, when congregated in a ☐, by a Master and two Wardens.

"XXVII. No one can be Master of a Warranted ☐, but a Master Mason, who shall have served as Warden.

"XXVIII. Every ☐, when congregated, must be duly tiled.

"XXIX. A "Book of the Law," the Square and Compass shall constitute a part of the furniture of every ☐.

"XXX. Every ☐ has power to make Masons, and to administer its own private affairs.

"XXXI. No visitor, unknown to the brethren present, or to some one of them as a Mason, can enter a ☐, without first passing an examination, according to ancient usage.

"XXXII. Every Master, before closing his ☐, must give or cause to be given, a lecture on Masonry, or a part thereof.

"XXXIII. The Master and Wardens of every Warranted ☐, must be chosen annually by its members, on or before the festival of St. John the Evangelist; and if installed, can not resign their offices during the term for which they were elected.

"XXXIV. In case of the death, inability or absence of the Master of a ☐, it is the prerogative of the Senior Warden; and in case of his death, inability or absence, of the Junior Warden to preside over the ☐.

"XXXV. The duty as well as the right of every Warranted ☐ to be represented in the Grand ☐ as its Annual Communication.

"XXXVI. A ☐ under dispensation is a temporary body, and is not entitled to representation in the Grand ☐.

"XXXVII. The right of every ☐ to instruct its Representatives in the Grand ☐.

"XXXVIII. All Masons are peers.

"XXXIX. All Constituent ☐ are peers.

"XL. All Grand ☐ are peers.

"XLI. A Grand ☐ has supreme and exclusive jurisdiction within its territorial limits, over all matters of Ancient Craft Masonry.

"XLII. A Grand ☐ must meet at least once in each year, to consult and act concerning the interests of the Fraternity in its jurisdiction.

"XLIII. The office of Grand Master is elective, and should be filled annually by the Grand ☐.

"XLIV. The prerogative of the Grand Master to preside over every assembly of the Craft within his jurisdiction, wheresoever and whensoever held.

"XLV. The prerogative of the Grand Master to grant dispensations for opening and holding new ☐.

"XLVI. The prerogative of the Grand Master to arrest the warrant or dispensation of any ☐ until the next Annual Communication of the Grand ☐.

"XLVII. The prerogative of the Grand Master to grant dispensations to ☐ to ballot for, and confer degrees at irregular times.

"XLVIII. The prerogative of the Grand Master to grant dispensations to ☐ to elect officers after the period prescribed by law.

"XLIX. The prerogative of the Grand Master to require the attendance of, and information from, any Grand Officer, respecting matters appertaining to the duties of his office.

"L. The prerogative of the Grand Master to suspend the Master of any ☐ from the exercise of the powers and duties of his office, until the next Annual Communication of the Grand ☐.

"LI. The Ancient Landmarks are the Supreme Law, and can not be changed or abrogated.

"Here are fifty one distinct propositions, one more than double the number stated by Bro. Mackey, and twenty more than are embraced in the New York Constitution, though we have excluded several points which those authorities, respectively, have included. Yet we feel assured that we have not included any proposition that is not a Landmark, though we may have (doubtless have) omitted some things which are Landmarks."

Bro. W. A. M. Van Bokkelen from the same Committee presented the following minority report:

"Not being able to endorse all the arguments and conclusions of the majority of your committee on Landmarks, and believing the subject to be one of considerable importance, upon which no one should hesitate to express his views, I would respectfully submit the following report, restricting myself to those points on which we do not agree:

"Masonic Laws naturally divide themselves into three great classes—

"1. Landmarks.

"2. General Regulations.

"3. Local Regulations.

"I would define the Landmarks as those characteristic marks or fixed principles by which, time out of mind, Freemasonry, has been *universally* known and preserved, which have distinguished it as Freemasonry, and which must forever remain inviolate and unchanged.

"The requisites, therefore, of a custom or rule of action to constitute it a Landmark, are: *first* antiquity; *second*, that it was universal from time immemorial; *third*, that in its very essence it is essential to the preservation of the principles of the Fraternity, 'and of that general uniformity of character and design which constitutes the true universality of the Institution,' and is, therefore, unchangeable.

"Applying these tests, we will be compelled to exclude several of those principles or rules to which the majority of your committee have awarded the honor of being landmarks.

"XIII. If this is a landmark then, verily, are we all clandestine Masons, for, prior to 1718, warrants were unknown, and ☐ were empowered, by inherent privileges vested in the fraternity at large, to meet and act occasionally, under the direction of some able architect, and the acting magistrate of the county; and the proceedings of those meetings, being approved by the majority of the brethren convened at another ☐ assembled in same district, were deemed constitutional.—Preston, old ed., p. 66, note.

"The first warrant was issued under a regulation adopted June 24th, 1717; from that time, and not before, were ☐ restricted to certain localities. And even to this day, two at least of the four ☐ which organized the Grand ☐ of England continue to exist and work, making Masons without any warrant or other authority than the 'inherent privileges vested in the fraternity.' Yet we are all sprung from these old ☐, which had none and still refuse to have warrants.

"I admit the first clause—'No man can be made a Mason except in a lawful ☐'—to be a Landmark, and believe that it should be clearly set forth as defining the Grand Master's right or prerogative of 'making Masons at sight,' which I hold simply means the power to grant the au-

thority to a regular ☐ to receive a petition out of time, and act upon it immediately, without due reference to a committee and report thereon, as is usually required.

"No. XIV. While I endorse the arguments and conclusions of Bro. Taylor on this subject, I am forced to rank it as a Regulation, it wanting the two elements of antiquity and universality; the doctrine of the jurisdictional rights of ☐ being a modern invention, and one which until recently had never been recognized outside of the United States.

"No. XVI. Is deficient in universality; the Grand ☐ of Scotland having never recognized it, but, on the other hand, requires a separate ballot for membership. And Scotland is not alone in this requirement.

"No. XX. I find this, as No. IX of the General Regulations of 1721; the thirty-ninth or last of which expressly declares that any or all of them may be altered or repealed, therefore it is wanting under the test of being unchangeable.

"No. XXI. Our present system of ☐ organization and membership is subsequent to the revival of Masonry in 1717, and therefore everything bearing upon the relation existing between a ☐ and its members properly comes under the head of a Regulation—it being deficient in antiquity.

"No. XXII. This, with all the arguments brought to its support, is the mere logical sequence of the fact that Masonry is based on justice, and it would have been better to say 'Justice should be the peculiar characteristic of the relation between an accused brother and his ☐.

 It should be excluded for the same reasons as No. XXI.

"No. XXVII. On this question I have never been able to come to any conclusion satisfactory to my own mind. The only mention of it which can be found in the earlier writings of the Craft is in the Charges prepared by Anderson in 1721, and approved by the Grand ☐ in 1722 and which were subsequently altered and amended in the second edition in 1723 and again in the edition of 1738, thereby proving that these Charges were deficient under the test of being unchangeable. This one was altered both times. And again, the same paragraph in which this principle is laid down contradicts itself. It says, 'All preferment among Masons is grounded upon real worth and personal merit only, therefore no Master or Warden is chosen by seniority, but for his merit.'

"No. XXXIII. This should be classed as a Local Regulation. In the first clause, 'the Master and Wardens of every warranted ☐ must be chosen annually by its members,' I concur, but dissent from the remainder for the following reasons: In some jurisdictions the elections are held on or before the festival of St. John the Baptist; in others on or before the festival of either of the Saints John, leaving it to the choice of the particular ☐. Again, if Masonry was established as claimed by some, under the shadow of the rising walls of Solomon's Temple, at what season of the year did our early brethren hold their elections, from that time until the time that June the twenty-fourth and December the twenty-seventh were selected by the Christian Church as the festal days of those truly great men? In many jurisdictions it has been decided that an officer can resign, the only argument to the contrary being the installation obligation, which we find varies in nearly every ceremony, as given in the several text books and monitors which we have examined; in some of the earlier ones it being entirely omitted; and we cannot find any mention of it in the Anderson Constitutions.

"No. XXXVI. ☐ 'under dispensation' is an invention of the last one hundred years, and therefore nothing appertaining to them can be classed as a Landmark.

"No. XXXVII. The present organization of Grand ☐, consisting of the Master and Wardens of particular ☐, originated about 1724, prior to which time all the brethren, Entered Apprentices, and Fellow Crafts, as well as all Master Masons, were entitled to be present and vote in Grand ☐ on

all questions; therefore this principle is deficient in antiquity, and, as it is denied by some Grand [] , it wants universality.

"No. XLI. The American doctrine of Grand [] jurisdiction is the growth of the present century, and is denied by nearly all the European Grand [] ; it is, therefore, deficient in antiquity and universality, and every principle based on it must be denied the honor of being a Landmark.

"No. XLV. The Grand Master can only issue dispensations for new [] on such conditions as his Grand [] may see fit to prescribe. What, then, becomes of his prerogative if the Grand [] should see fit to impose some condition with which it would be impossible to comply? The Grand Master owes his very existence to the Grand [] , and derives all his powers from it, the Grand [] being the legislative and he the executive branch of the government, and has only such powers as the Grand [] may see fit to attach to the office. And the body which creates an office and invests it with power can most certainly increase, decrease, or entirely change those powers. Under which conditions, what becomes of official prerogatives? Therefore I am compelled to pronounce against XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, and L, being classed as Landmarks.

"I would therefore reduce the number of Landmarks, as reported by your committee, from fifty-one to thirty-three, as follows:

"Reject Nos. 13, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 27, 33, 36, 37, 41, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50.

"Whenever a doubt has existed in my mind I have allowed it to be overruled by the judgment of the chairman of the committee, who has devoted much time to a very careful and laborious investigation of the subject."

New York enumerates thirty-one,

Bro. Mackey twenty-five,

Bro. Lockwood nineteen and

Bro. Simons fifteen, Landmarks,

Our enumeration is still less; it would be difficult to find a dozen of the old laws but that have been changed or violated by Grand [] .

The *Ancient* Landmarks are few; it is a favorite expression with parties writing or speaking on Masonic subjects, who have a pet measure to sustain, or are warring against some claimed to be law, to say, "As an Ancient Landmark" or "As a violation of the Ancient Landmarks."

No law, custom, usage, or practice introduced since 1717, is an *Ancient* Landmark, consequently they must be found in the laws, customs, or usages prevailing at the time when the contract was made, that, the "Ancient Landmarks should never be changed."

The report on Foreign Correspondence presented by Bro. Taylor is one of the best that we have had the pleasure of reading. The proceedings of thirty-eight Grand [] —including those of Minnesota are reviewed.

We have devoted so much space to the other reports that we have room for but one extract from this. On the usefulness of reports on Foreign Correspondence he says:

"We 'rise to explain.' In the first place, we think it the duty of each Chairman of Committee on Correspondence to give the proceedings of every Grand ☐ a 'thorough perusal' so that nothing of general interest may escape him. In the matter of 'liberal comments' we have only to say that when the subject treated of requires comment, the reviewer's remarks should be given with sufficient fullness to allow the reader to know his opinion. It may, or may not, be of some utility. If it provokes *thought* upon a disputed point, it is of service. These reports *should* have an aim, and that aim should be to increase the stock of masonic knowledge. By courteously discussing the questions which arise, we shall arrive more nearly to uniformity in matters of masonic jurisprudence and usage; we shall obtain a better knowledge of masonic landmarks, and we shall help to elevate the standard of masonic intelligence. These discussions oftentimes require 'liberal extracts,' that we may fairly present the views which we attack or endorse. Even in matters of mere ornament—the graces of language applied to speculative topics—the poetry of Masonry; wherever we find passages which in our judgment will tend to withdraw the mind of the reader from the dull, plodding actualities of every-day life, and give new scope and strength to his imagination, we must confess it is difficult for us to refrain from quoting them."

M. W. George Robinson was re-elected Grand Master, and
R. W. J. C. Currie elected Grand Secretary.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The fifth annual communication of the Grand ☐ of New Brunswick was held at St. John September 25th, 1872.

Fifteen ☐ represented.

Twenty-nine on the roll.

One dispensation for a new ☐ issued during the year.

The Grand ☐ of Scotland has recognized that of New Brunswick.

Transactions of local interest.

No Report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. John V. Ellis was "nominated" and elected Grand Master, and

"V." W. Wm. F. Bunting re-appointed Grand Secretary.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The seventh annual communication of the Grand ☐ of Nova Scotia was held at Halifax June 5th, 1872.

Thirty-eight ☐ represented.

Sixty on the roll.

Four dispensations for new ☐, issued during the year.

The address of the Grand Master, in his absence was read by the Grand Secretary, we quote a paragraph;—where can be found a like record?

"Fifty-six years have now rolled round since I was first 'brought to light' in a Masonic ☐, during fifty-four of which I have uninterruptedly been a subscribing member of Virgin ☐, in this city. For upwards of thirty

years I had the honor and pleasure of presiding over the Craft as Provincial Grand Master, while under the jurisdiction of the Grand [] of England and Scotland, and though now some seven years beyond the 'threescore and ten,' my zeal for the welfare and prosperity of our ancient and honorable institution, has not in the least degree abated—my chief regret being that my advanced age and consequent infirmities prevent my meeting you oftener at your stated assemblies; but though absent in body I need not assure you my heart is always with you."

Transactions of local interest.

The following resolutions laid over until the next session,—is a way of "striking from the roll" that we approve.

"*Resolved*, That [] may return as missing any member whose residence or address is not known for three successive years, and that [] be exempted from dues for such members while so missing."

A very excellent report on Foreign Correspondence, was submitted, in which the proceedings of thirty-eight Grand [] are ably reviewed,—Minnesota does not appear.

On the composition of reports, it says:

"We rise to explain that the composition of our Committee on Foreign Correspondence is by the appointment of three brethren annually, of whom only one in all probability has been accustomed to the duties before. As the proceedings come in, they are divided, and generally to the *new* members first, who, burning with zeal, fire away at the first and write a good long report; when they get to the end of their allotment, they imagine that *shorter ones will do*. Last year's report of District Columbia must have been amongst the *first*. 'Texas' was about the *last*. In the mean time the new hands have retired and the old hand has to bear the brunt of the criticism sure to be evoked."

The composition of these reports should be the work of but a single individual, even where translations are required; that criticism or praise can be placed on the right shoulders. There is a good deal of "*hard sense*" in the foregoing extract.

In referring to our report of last year the committee say:

"An argument so unreasonable as one that marks one Masonic Law for United States, and another for the British possessions &c."

Be the consequences what they may, we reiterate, the fact is patent that there are many masonic laws on the continent that do not obtain in the United States. On the question at issue, we have said our say and are disposed to await results; as yet we have met with no arguments sufficiently convincing to induce a change of opinion,.

M. . W. . Alexander Keith Grand Master, and

R. . W. . Benj. Curren Grand Secretary were each re-elected.

OREGON.

The twenty-second annual communication of the Grand [] of Oregon was held at Salem June 24th, 1872.

Thirty-nine [] represented.

Fifty-two on the roll.

Four dispensations for new [] issued during the year.

We quote from the address of the Grand Master:

"I maintain that a [] of Masons should not only be a benefit to its members, but to the community in which the same is situated; by compelling, if needs be, by the enforcement of proper masonic discipline, all of its members 'to square their lives by the square of virtue.' Virtue! and how much is embraced in that word; why, it is the sum of the excellencies of human life, and he who follows her paths, adds to himself wisdom and happiness, and exerts an influence in community that tends to the exaltation and well-being of society. This Masonry requires of all her votaries."

And also this;—compare the situations, with that of our Grand [], and ours only three years younger:

"There is, belonging to this Grand [], about eleven thousand dollars, of what is known as the Educational Fund, which is now invested in U. S. Bonds, which, owing to the faithful management of P. G. M. Bayley, Chairman of the Educational Fund Committee, is continually augmenting by the investment of the interest arising therefrom. This fund was originally contributed by brethren for the purpose of building and endowing a university of learning under the auspices of this Grand []."

Two decisions reported, we copy:

"1st. That a change of venue in masonic trials does not obtain, and that the remedy is by appeal from the action of the [] to the Grand []."

"2d. That one of the fundamental rights of a subordinate [] is the right of a penal jurisdiction over all Masons residing within its territorial jurisdiction. That it is the duty of the Grand Master to enforce this constitutional right, not to circumscribe it."

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That one ballot upon the petition of an applicant for the degrees of Masonry, if clear, shall entitle such applicant to the three degrees."

The following was laid upon the table:

"Resolved, That intemperance in the use of intoxicating drinks and the retail traffic and sale of the same is an infraction of Masonic obligation, and is a good and legitimate cause for discipline, and should be punished as other offences."

Bro. S. F. Chadwick, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, submitted, a report in which are reviewed the proceedings of forty-five Grand []—Minnesota left out in the cold. We always like to read P. G. M. Chadwick's reports, his selections are ever judicious and comments well timed and to the point. One extract, historic:

"How can we stop here? Our Grand [] of Masons is proud of Missouri. The first chapter that ever issued to open a Subordinate [] on the Pacific coast was granted to Multnomah [], No. 84, by the Grand [] of Masons in Missouri, October 19, 1846, 'to open a [] in Oregon City, Oregon Terri-

tory.' This charter was 'hailed' across the plains in an emigrant wagon. For the particulars of the history of this charter we are indebted to our excellent Brother, J. E. Hurford, Grand Secretary of the Grand ☐ of Oregon, and we give it as follows:

'Multnomah ☐, No. 84, was chartered by Grand ☐ of Missouri, Oct. 19, A. D. 1846, and was organized under it Sept. 11, A. D. 1848, Joseph Hall, W. M.; Wm. P. Daugherty, S. W., and F. C. Cason, J. W.; and was, therefore, the first regularly chartered and organized ☐ on the Pacific coast.

'California ☐, No. 1, was chartered the 19th day of April, A. D. 1850.

'The names of the officers who signed the charter of Multnomah, No. 84, are as follows: John Ralls, Grand Master; John D. Taylor, Deputy Grand Master; E. S. Ruggles, S. G. W.; J. L. F. Jacoby, J. G. W., and Frederick L. Billon, Grand Secretary.

'In the Spring of 1848, Brother P. B. Cornwall started with a small company for Oregon, and to him was intrusted the care and safe delivery, to Brother Hull, of the charter of Multnomah ☐. On arriving in the Pawnee country and finding that it would be unsafe to pursue their journey further without reinforcement, they retraced their steps until they fell in with, and were reinforced by Brother Orin Kellogg's company, when they again turned westward. Before arriving at the junction of the Oregon and California roads, a number of the company had concluded to take the latter, among whom was Brother Cornwall, and having satisfied himself that Brother Kellogg was a Mason, entrusted the said charter to him, strictly enjoining that he deliver it to no one but Brother Joseph Hull, in Oregon City. The news of Brother Kellogg being in possession of the charter having reached Brother Hull some days in advance of the company, he, with others, went to meet Brother Kellogg, and escort him into the valley, and on the same day, the 9th of September, met him near Foster's, in Clackamas County. They introduced themselves, and then, as per request, escorted them to good camping quarters near Oregon City, where he remained until Monday, the 11th, when, as per agreement, he, with the charter, met the Brethren in Oregon City, satisfied himself as to the legitimacy of their claims, and then delivered the charter into the hands of Brother Hull, who at once opened and regularly organized the ☐ under it.

'Brother Kellogg still lives, has attained the good old age of 82 years, and retains, in a remarkable degree, his mental and physical faculties; is doubtless the oldest Mason in Oregon, having been made in 1811.'

"All these things, my Brother, have a tendency to make our relation in all respects that of cousins, so far as Missouri and Oregon is concerned—and Brothers in all the purposes of life—a relation that will strengthen by time—ties of brotherhood we can talk over at our fire sides, and praise in our ☐ rooms."

PENNSYLVANIA.

The pamphlet before us contains an abstract of the proceedings had at three quarterlies, one special and the annual communication of the Grand ☐ of Pennsylvania,—the one hundred and seventh, which latter was held at Philadelphia, December 27th, 1871.

It is recorded in the proceedings of the June quarterly communication, that charges of "gross unmasonic conduct were preferred against a Master of a ☐, in that, that, upon two separate occasions whilst conferring the third degree "he made use of and read from a certain manuscript." He was found guilty and "expelled, from all the rights and benefits of Masonry."

Wonder what Pennsylvania would do with a Grand officer who would write on the fly leaf of a printed book an official certificate that it was the approved work of the Grand ☐?

Suppose that there were numerous books of that kind, each having the signature in full with official position?

From the report on appeals presented at the December quarterly, we select:

"The Grand ☐ has over and over again decided that disputes in business relations between members of the Order must be adjudged by the law and civil tribunals of the State. That out of these relations there are but few instances in which a ☐ is justified in taking action, and in such cases the Masonic offence must be too clear to be seriously questioned. In this case there is no such offence proved, indeed it is only to be surmised. Your Committee take this occasion to rebuke the use of the words in which the charge is made and offer the subjoined resolution."

"Resolved, That the appeal of J. F. R.—is sustained, and he be restored to membership in ☐, No.—A. Y. M."

The charges were procuring a Bro. endorsement for \$1000, knowing that he could not meet the payment;—borrowing \$50, ten days before failure; and of failing to credit a brother with amounts paid.

It will be noticed that in Pennsylvania the good old rule is observed "leave one as good as you find him,"—no names, of parties disciplined, are given in their reports that come before the public. The following on advancement:

"It has long since been settled that after initiation it is the duty of the ☐ to advance a brother desiring it, unless charges are preferred against him. Such is the duty of ☐ No.—, in this case. The brother has a right to be advanced in the usual manner and at the proper time, a mere objection amounts to nothing. It must assume the specific and distinct shape of a charge upon which the brother must be duly notified, and such action taken as the evidence will justify. The result of the trial will show whether the brother is to be advanced or not. Nearly three years and half have elapsed without any action on the part of the ☐ in the case of this Apprentice Brother. This is all wrong, they should try, and expel him if unworthy, or advance him. They cannot halt where they now are. The Committee submit the following resolution."

"Resolved, That ☐ No.—, be instructed to advance brother S. B. B.—, in the Second Degree of Masonry, unless charges be preferred against him and the proper investigation be had."

Those who have "pitched in" to us on this question, will take notice that we are more than sustained by one of the oldest Grand ☐ on this continent; one that has the reputation of, and prides herself upon, having adhered emphatically to the old customs and usages.

We quote from the report of the "Committee on Landmarks" on the ☐ jurisdictional question:

"A. B —, residing at C —, nearer to D — than to E —, presented his petition for initiation and membership to J — ☐ No. — at E —. That ☐ made inquiry of ☐ No. — at D — whether there was any Masonic objection to receiving his petition and making him a Mason and member of said ☐ No. —.

"After 'consideration and discussion,' both as to 'jurisdiction and the man' the Secretary was 'directed to transmit a negative answer properly authenticated.'

"☐ No. — at E —, approved the candidate and initiated him. ☐ No. — at D. —, complains of this proceeding as an invasion of her jurisdiction, and asks the Right Worshipful Grand ☐ to adjudicate the question of a lodge's territorial jurisdiction, that the harmony which ought to exist between neighboring ☐ may not be disturbed.

"The principle of jurisdiction as assumed in the question presented by ☐ is founded in misapprehension. There is no law in this jurisdiction obligatory upon an applicant for initiation and membership requiring him to present his petition to the ☐ nearest his residence. The notion is based upon regulations which obtain in other societies of a beneficial character, and which quietly and gradually has been gathering strength among certain of our brethren until they could enforce it as a rule of Masonic practice. It is a growth of later years. It never has existed as a regulation in this jurisdiction. He who believes himself possessed of the necessary qualifications, and has the earnest desire to become a Free Mason may present his petition wherever he will.

"In this he is controlled by the wish to become a member of a ☐ wherein may be his friends or associates, or from motives of personal convenience. The nearest ☐ geographically might require a journey of hours over a country road, whilst a half hour by rail might carry him to a ☐ at a greater distance from his residence.

"But whilst this Grand ☐ has expressly held that 'there is no landmark or positive prohibition against a ☐ conferring Masonic rights and privileges on those who are worthy and competent to receive them,' who may reside nearer to other ☐, 'yet the propriety of strict inquiry and due examination in regard to an applicant seeking these benefits,' is also so distinctly recognized, that notice to the ☐, 'within the conventional bounds of which he may reside' has been declared to have grown almost 'into a Masonic custom.' It will be observed that there is a marked and emphasized distinction between an exclusive territorial right to receive and act upon a petition for initiation and membership, and the positive duty of making due inquiry into qualifications.

"When a ☐ receives such a petition, which must distinctly state the residence of the applicant, from one who resides nearer to another ☐, it should inquire of the ☐ nearest the place of residence of the applicant, whether there exists a Masonic objection to his being made a Mason. This objection must be a Masonic disqualification. Residence nearer another ☐ is not such a disqualification.

"As your committee is not 'invested with powers of an appellate jurisdiction,' but are simply to pass upon questions 'touching the Ancient Landmarks, Customs, Usages, and the Constitution, Rules and Regulations of the Grand ☐ of Pennsylvania,' we here might rest this report, but for the purpose of providing rules for the guidance of the ☐, so that while ancient custom is not infringed, there may be due comity observed, your committee present the following, in the nature of regulations to be obeyed in cases where a petition for initiation and membership is presented to any ☐ at a greater distance than another from the petitioner's place of residence:

"1. The ☐ receiving such a petition shall inquire of the ☐ nearest the residence of the applicant if there is any Masonic objection to his being made a Mason.

"2. No ☐ shall ballot upon a favorable report of a committee of inquiry in such a case, until the ☐ to which the foregoing inquiry has been addressed shall have replied that there is no such objection, or until a full and sufficient time has elapsed to enable a reply to be received.

"3. If the committee shall report in favor of the applicant, and there shall be received from the ☐ nearest the place of his residence a reply that there is a Masonic objection, no balloting shall be had, but the applicant shall have leave to withdraw his petition.

"*Provided*, That in any city or town in which two or more ☐ may be located, a resident of such city or town may apply to either of such ☐.

"If any ☐ located outside of the city of Philadelphia shall receive a petition from a resident of said city, the ☐ shall forward the inquiry whether any Masonic objection exists to the applicant being made a Mason, to the R. W. Grand Secretary, who shall refer such inquiry to such ☐ or ☐ in said city as he shall deem proper.

"Your committee, therefore, offer the following:

"*Resolved*, That the foregoing recommendations be adopted as rules to be observed by the ☐ in all cases where they shall receive a petition from an applicant for initiation and membership who resides nearer to another ☐ than the one to which the petition is presented.

"*Resolved*, That as it was the question of territorial jurisdiction which was asked by ☐ at D. to be decided, and as it does not seem to have been any wilful violation of Masonic propriety on the part of the ☐ at E. in approving and entering A. B—, the restriction against his advancement be removed."

There are three hundred and twenty-eight working ☐ and a membership of 35,128 in this jurisdiction.

From among the practical suggestions of the retiring Grand Master Lamberton, we select:

"Very important duties also rest upon the Tyler, and these the Worshipful Master should also require to be well performed. Compensated for his services, besides guarding the ☐ against improper intrusion or disturbance from without, he must see that the ☐ room is properly prepared for the meetings. This duty in some parts of this jurisdiction is slovenly or negligently attended to; for there are Tylers who seem ignorant of the blessing of the vast belt of fresh air which encircles us. At the close of the ☐, when the Brethren have departed, the door is shut to be opened a month afterwards, when the time for another meeting has come. In the meanwhile there has been no ventilation, and from month to month the Brethren are assembled in a room fetid with foulness, reeking with sickening odors, to inhale an atmosphere charged with impurity and pregnant with disease. If, making their escape when the hour of closing is reached, they are not in the condition of the traveler in the Highlands, two centuries ago, as described by Macaulay's 'half poisoned,' 'half blind,' and 'half mad,' it is through no good works of the Tyler.

"The ☐ should be made and kept clean. It should be well aired before and after each meeting. It should always be well lighted, and in winter comfortably heated. And if a Tyler fails to have it in this condition, the Worshipful Master should know the reason why."

The present Grand Master, Bro. Perkins, in his inaugural address, says:

"It is appropriate at this point to refer to the practice of electioneering for office, which is a great and growing evil. The Grand Officers have been astonished to learn that it has been carried to such an extent that printed circulars have been sent out soliciting for the sender the votes of the brethren, with tickets enclosed. This is unmasonic and wrong, and

will not be tolerated in this jurisdiction. Every brother should feel bound to serve his ☐ in any office to which he may be chosen or appointed, unless prevented by good and sufficient reasons. And a quiet and prompt discharge of his duties as a member of the ☐—a diligent attendance upon the meetings, and a careful attention to the work while it is going on—a zealous and watchful regard for the interests of the ☐, added to the proper capacity and intelligence, cannot fail in due time to receive the merited commendation of the brethren, and their unsolicited mark of approbation by election to office."

Bro. Robert J. Fisher presented the report on Foreign Correspondence, noticing the proceedings of forty-five Grand ☐, including those of Minnesota. The only trouble with the report is that our brother confines himself too much to extracts; we should like to read Pennsylvanias comments on matters that we "term new notions" found in some of the proceedings.

"R.." W.. Samuel C Perkins was elected Grand Master, and
R.. W.. John Thomson re-elected Grand Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND.

We have the copy of the proceedings had at a special session, June 24th, 1870, and of the annual communication of the Grand ☐ "for the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations" held at Providence, May 15th, 1871.

The former was held for "the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the monument to be erected in this city to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of Rhode Island who fell in the late war." Twenty four pages are devoted to a minute record of the ceremonies, &c.

From the report of the Grand Master at the annual communication we judge that the craft in that state are "*operatives*," we quote from his address:

"On the day previous to the ceremony and when it was to late to postpone it, I learned that the contractor for the monument, Mr. James G. Batterson, in consequence of some difficulty with the committee of the General Assembly as to the manner of constructing the monument, had refused to allow the corner stone to be brought to this city, thereby causing great disappointment and expense to the fraternity of this State, who had made extensive arrangements to attend, in obedience to my edict. The State committee procured a small stone to be used as a substitute, which as it laid near the large platform erected for the ceremonies, caused considerable derision among our enemies at the great stir making by the fraternity over so small an affair. Fortunately we were spared the mortification which the craft would have experienced. Some time during the intervening night, the missing stone was found where it had been deposited when taken from the quarry, and although weighing nearly ten tons and some forty miles from the place where it was to be laid, yet when the sun rose on St. John's day, the intelligence spread rapidly through the city 'that the stone had been found and brought forward to be applied to its proper use.' How any man, for the gratification of his own ends, could have been willing to so disappoint the Masons of this State, as this con-

tractor intended to do, I am at a loss to understand. In the days of the Anti-Masonic crusade it might have been considered a justifiable act, but in these days we look for different treatment. How the stone came here, and who brought it, has not as yet been revealed; it is a degree in Masonry which the contractor has not yet received, although I am informed that he writes 32 or 33 after his name. I trust that if our fraternity anywhere are hereafter to lay a corner-stone to be furnished by the same party, they will take lesson from our experience and before making their arrangements, be sure that they will be allowed to have the stone."

Transactions of local interest.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M.: W.: T. A. Doyle Grand Master, and

R.: W.: Charles D. Greene, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

On account of the prevalence of the yellow fever in Charleston the annual communication of the Grand ☐ of South Carolina was held December 19th, 1871, instead of November 21st.

One hundred and twenty-eight ☐ represented.

One hundred and sixty-four on the roll.

One dispensation for a new ☐ issued during the year.

We present three decisions of the Grand Masters:

"I. It is unmasonic for any member of a ☐ to inform another how he balloted, on any petition, to ask to know how another has balloted, or to communicate such knowledge if possessed. The secrecy of the ballot being obligatory upon all.

"VII. That charges against a brother do not, before trial, render him ineligible to office or suspend him from office, he being entitled to the presumption of innocence till the charges be proved.

"VIII. That an abuse of the right of ballot for candidates by a brother is a disciplinable offence; and if a brother waive his privilege of secrecy, and avow an unworthy motive for balloting against a candidate, he is subject to charges."

A new Masonic Hall is in process of erection at Charleston; during the session of the Grand ☐ the corner stone was laid with the usual ceremonies,—the trowel used was the "identical one" made use of by Bro. Lafayette "in 1825 at Camden, S. C., in performing the same ceremony for the DeKalb Monument."

The transactions of local interest.

Grand Secretary Campbell presented a report on Foreign Correspondence.

M.: W.: R. S. Bruns, was elected Grand Master, and

R.: W.: B. Rush Campbell re-elected Grand Secretary.

TENNESSEE.

The fifty-eighth annual communication of the Grand □ of Tennessee was held at Nashville, November 13th, 1871.

Three hundred and seven □ represented.

Four hundred and fourteen on the roll.

Seven dispensations for new □ issued during the year.

The following from the address of the Grand Master, is true every where:

"The Masonic step should not be made easier of ascent. Nothing is appreciated which is acquired without an effort. The fiercer the struggle the more valued is the prize. Every thorn in the pilgrim's path deepens the faith in his heart and renews his courage to surmount unexpected obstacles, and as he approaches his goal the reward is enhanced in value in proportion to the multiplication of his difficulties, and thus it is with the great moral virtues taught and exemplified within the mystic circle of our Temple. If its "Regular Steps" are divested of all obstacles and the hurrying multitude invited with unobstructed vision and uncalled steps to pass the portals and rush to its pure altars, very soon will their fires expire and their lights be extinguished. In the popularity of Masonry lies its chief danger. Now more than ever before should the pathway to its altars be made more rugged. Plant flowers of truth and virtue within the shrine, beautify and adorn the inner courts, but let the halls and corridors of the Temple be strewn with thorns for the unworthy, and crowded with obstacles for the vicious, and above all at the very threshold plant a snare for the wily feet of unholy ambition."

"Tennessee and Kentucky mutually concede to each other's □ the right to receive candidates residing nearer to such □ than to any □ in their own State.

The following amendment to the constitution was adopted:—

"The M. W. Grand Master shall not issue any dispensation for the formation of a new □ except upon application accompanied by the recommendation of the two nearest □, fully complying with the foregoing requirements, and not then unless the point designated for the formation of the new □ shall be at least ten miles distant from the nearest □; and the proposed Master and Wardens of the new □ petitioning for dispensation shall produce a certificate from the Worshipful Masters of the two nearest □, accompanied with the seals of their □, that they have examined the said Master and Wardens in the work and lectures of the first three degrees of Masonry, and certify that they are fully capable to confer the three degrees correctly."

We do not believe that a Grand □ has any right or power to legislate upon the prerogatives of a Grand Master.

A Grand □ may order Charters issued or not in its discretion, but it has no power over the inherent right of a Grand Master to issue dispensations.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Grand □ recommends its subordinates to exclude wifful non-affiliates from participation in all their public exercises."

Bro. Geo. S. Blackie presented an excellent report on Foreign Correspondence, reviewing the proceedings of "all the Grand □

of America" and most of those on the other continent. Tennessee has superior advantages in obtaining the proceedings of continental bodies because of the exceeding activity of its representative near the Grand ☐ of Scotland.

M. . W. . W. M. Dunaway was elected Grand Master, and

R. . W. . John Frizzell re-elected Grand Secretary.

We find the following in Bro. Gouley's report:

"It is with great regret that we received a circular announcing the death of the Grand Master, Brother Dunaway, on the 22d, of August. It is the first death of a Grand Master, while in office, in that jurisdiction.

"The subordinate ☐ were directed to be draped in mourning for thirty days.

"We express our sincere sympathies to the carft of Tennessee.

TEXAS.

The thirty-sixth annual communication of the Grand ☐ of Texas was held at Houston, June 10th, 1872.

One hundred and nineteen ☐ represented.

Three hundred and sixty-two on the roll.

Nineteen dispensations for new ☐ issued during the year, and fourteen applications refused.

From the decisions and recommendations of the D . G. . M. . acting as Grand Master—the Grand Master died soon after his installation in 1871,—we select:

"The act of merely granting a new trial, either by Grand or Subordinate ☐, does not restore the former standing; there must be either a reversal of the judgment, or a special provision of restoration."

"*Fourth.*—☐ dues run against a Mason, under suspension for *non-payment* of dues; but, if suspended for any other cause, there is no regulation authorizing it. Being deprived of all the benefits and privileges of Masonry, we cannot, on reinstatement, demand dues for the period of suspension, without a special regulation by the Grand ☐.

"*Fifth.* Question: 'Is there any law to prevent ☐ having called meetings for *work* on the Sabbath day?'"

"☐ should not have 'called meetings for work on the Sabbath day,' except to perform those solemn rites of depositing the remains of a deceased brother in their final resting place. A great portion of the work of ☐ is typical of manual labor, and we should obey its symbolic teachings, else Masonry becomes a mockery, and its holy precepts 'as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal.' The Grand ☐ has, on more than one occasion, expressed disapprobation of the practice of working on the Sabbath. Would it not be well to prohibit it by edict?"

The Grand ☐ responded, adopting the following:

"*Resolved*, That no ☐ in this jurisdiction shall meet, for Work, on Sun day, the Christian Sabbath, except for the purpose of burial of a Mason."

"*Sixth.* A Past Master or Past Warden of a regular ☐, under the jurisdiction of any Grand ☐ recognized by us, is eligible to the Mastership of the ☐, of which he is a member, within this jurisdiction."

"*Seventh.* The 'side degrees,' as they are usually called, are not recognized by our Grand [] as being any part of Masonry; hence no control is exercised by the Grand [] of Texas over said degrees. They are entirely under the supervision of the individual Masons instituting the same."

"*Ninth.* There is a difference between a black ball and a protest. Notwithstanding the 105th Regulation says a protest 'is equivalent to a black ball,' yet this is construed as referring only to the *effect for the time being*. The brother protesting may withdraw his objections at any time, and the candidate will then stand elected."

"The difference between a protest and a black ball is obvious. In the former case, the objecting brother is known; in the latter, he is not. In the former, a brother might, very properly, withdraw his objections, should he find them erroneous; in the latter case, to allow the withdrawal of a negative vote, would place in the hands of an overzealous brother, who has the interests of the rejected candidate more at heart than the principles of Masonry, the power to unveil the secrets of the ballot box; any reflecting brother can easily discover wherein."

"*Eleventh.* A suspended Mason has no Masonic rights whatever; yet he may make complaint against a Mason, and if the [] or officers deem the charge sufficient to bear an action, the J. W. should prefer charges. The suspended member may be a witness, but his testimony must be sworn to, as that of others not M. M's, and it should be carefully weighed by the []."

"*Twelfth.* If a brother is guilty of unmasonic conduct, and he makes acknowledgments and promises reformation, and the offence is not too heinous in its nature, we should deal charitably and kindly toward him; and redeem him if possible. But should reformation not follow, cut him off. There are Masonic offences, however, of such nature as to preclude leniency under any circumstances."

The following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved,* That all elective officers of the Grand and Subordinate [] of Texas must be installed in person, and not by proxy; and until the officer is so installed, the old officer shall hold over."

"*Resolved,* That membership in the Grand [] does not exclude the jurisdiction of a Subordinate [] to try and punish a Mason, who is otherwise subject to it, for Masonic offences; except that officers of the Grand [], during their term of office, are not subject to discipline by a Subordinate []."

To all of the foregoing decisions except the *fourth* and the resolutions we say, concur.

The Grand Master comes out square on the Negro question, objects to making masons of them because they *are* negroes; it is the first square out argument on that side of the question that we have seen; widely differing from him in his premises, yet it is but fair that, that side of the question should be heard; we give an extract from his address and the report of the committee on Masonic jurisprudence thereon:

"NEGROES NOT SUITABLE MATERIAL FOR MASONRY."

"The 168th, Regulation, passed in January, 1852, was sufficiently expressive and definite at the time, but it might be well for us to again re-affirm the principle then enunciated, particularly as some Grand [] are now making long strides into the political current of the times. Let us remon-

strate with our Northern brethren. Let us solemnly protest against the tendency to break down that barrier which has heretofore excluded from our halls an element extremely offensive to every Mason in the Southern States. Will our brethren North treat this as undue prejudice on our part, and trample upon our feelings and convictions of right? We could, and perhaps more truthfully, charge such with being controlled by the influences of political fanaticism.

"Though some may call this prejudice on our part, still those feelings and convictions exist, instilled into the Southern bosom, through many years observation, and, as we think, a just and correct knowledge of the negro race. But whether we are controlled in our views by undue prejudice or otherwise, is of but little consequence, when brought in contact with Masonic courtesy and brotherly forbearance. We sincerely believe the negro is, by nature, unfit material for Masonry; and no cultivation, and I might say, no manipulation by fanatics can raise him to the dignity of social and brotherly recognition in our . We will resist to the last, the efforts being made by some to force our noble Institution into that channel which leads directly into the political cauldron, where, at every upheaval, the scum of society is precipitated to the surface.

"Several Grand  are agitating the question of admitting negroes to our privileges. Last year the Grand  of Illinois repealed her old prohibitory edict, by which negroes were ruled from our Sanctum Sanctorum. A few months ago, some fanatics in Newark, New Jersey, obtained Dispensation, and established a , with the secret and express purpose of making negro Masons; but so soon as that true Mason, M. W. Wm. L. Pine, G. M., learned their intentions, he at once arrested their labors. But by false professions and promises, made before the Grand , they were subsequently restored; and at last accounts, the members of this clandestine , (the warrant being obtained through fraud,) were exulting over their vile work, of contaminating their already false hands, by 'tampering with untempered mortar.'"

"That 'the Grand  cannot legislate a member into a , nor keep one out lawfully, if the  unanimously decides to admit him,' is true as a general rule, so far as *membership* is concerned; and it is also true that Grand  have always exercised the power of controlling and designating the proper *material* for the Masonic temple. Some regulations of this character are of such ancient origin that they are universally admitted as Landmarks in Masonry; such, for instance, as the prohibitions in regard to atheists, irreligious libertines, women, bondmen, those physically unsound, &c., &c.

"Weightier reasons exist for legislating upon the question before us than can be urged for some that have thus grown into Landmarks. The great inferiority, by nature, of the negro race, precludes them from our society. We cannot accept such into the precincts of a Masonic , where all stand upon the same social level.

"A  is an organization of a few individual members of the great fraternity of Masons, for the purpose of practicing the mysteries and exercising and enjoying the rights of the Institution; and in all things that effect the general interest of the Craft, , are, and of right should be, restrained within due bounds. Most of the Grand  of the United States have, heretofore, declared the negro unfit material for Masonry. If he was unfit then, what miracle has wrought so sudden a change in his nature? If such laws were once just and right, they cannot be wrong now.

"I speak not to the political fanatic, but to Masons; and with Masons, who are governed by the principles of the Order, who control their passions and prejudices, and keep them within due bounds, it is an easy matter to note the line of demarkation of caste. This is not a conventional caste, but a grade of inferiority fixed by the immutable laws of Nature, for some wise purpose; and who will attempt to laugh to scorn or thwart the decrees of Omnipotence?"

"SPECIAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE."

To the M. W. Grand [] of Texas:

"The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence make the following special report:

"On the subject of negro Masons, and the admission of negroes into our Order, upon which the Grand Master has so fully and ably expressed his sentiments, your committee fully concur in the judgment that the negroes of this generation and community are not fit material for the building of our Masonic edifice; and we deprecate the occasion which has called for the expression of our sentiments. If indeed the true spirit of Masonic charity and harmony shall prevail among American Masons, the anticipated evil will not practically press upon us for action. But while we concur in the judgment that negroes are not fit material for Masonry, yet the question arises, how far has this Grand [] the power and jurisdiction to enforce any regulation on the subject? The resolution of January, 1852, (168th, Reg.) was adopted during the existence of slavery when negroes were almost universally slaves, or born in slavery. They were then obnoxious to the ban of our ancient Landmarks, which prohibit the admission of any who are not free born. Certainly neither a white man or a negro, who was born a slave, is admissible. Of this there can be no question; and any [] that has or may admit such bondman born, violates the ancient Landmarks. But can the Grand [] adopt and enforce new restrictions or prohibitions upon its subordinates, not recognized by the Landmarks? If it can, where is the line of demarkation to be drawn? and what standard of race, occupation, or condition in life, shall we adopt? Masonry knows no distinction of religion, nationality, politics or race, or occupation. It is universal in these particulars; and it is equally true that it recognizes no right in any race, religion or nationality, to demand admission into its portals. None have any claim of right to demand admission. All without are among the profane. They cannot be admitted among the children of Light, without the free and unanimous consent of all, given according to the rules generally established for the government of the Craft, and each branch of it. The guardianship of the portals of our Order has, by general usage and consent, been committed to the Subordinate []. It is for them to decide and act upon the fitness of the material presented for use. They must act within the limits prescribed by the Landmarks, and in case they wilfully err, or are grossly negligent in performance of their duty, it is in the power of the Grand [] to revoke their Charters. If we assume the ground that the Grand [] may impose restrictions or limitations, not imposed by the Landmarks, then the converse of the proposition may be insisted upon, that the Subordinates shall admit such classes and persons as the Grand [] may decide to be fit material, and not prohibited by the Landmarks. This is precisely the ground of the Grand Orient of France, which assumed that the Grand [] of Louisiana had been derelict in its duty, because it did not affirmatively declare that negroes should be admitted into its [], and authorized the establishment of [] in Louisiana for that purpose. Against this action of the Grand Orient, our Sister Grand [] of Louisiana protested before the Masonic world, and we have joined in that protest along with most other of our Sister Grand []. We cannot now consistently assume any other ground, if we would; but it was the right, true and Masonic ground, and therefore we should adhere to it.

"While we cannot recommend positive legislation on the subject by the Grand [], we repeat that we cordially unite with our Grand Master in his earnest protest against the admission of negroes into our Order; because we believe them, by their general condition and natural inferiority, wholly unfit for the society of our membership, and for the promotion of the principles of Masonry. We are sure that their admission would tend to discord and strife instead of unanimity and concord, and that their admission would deteriorate, instead of elevating the standard of practice of Masonic principles and virtues."

We endorse the following from one of the reports of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

"Your committee cannot but condemn the spirit too often evinced by brethren, who feeling themselves aggrieved, bring charges in their respective []s, but failing to convince the members of the justice of the charges, are unwilling to abide their decision, and expect this Grand [] to try the case, *de novo*, and render a different decision. This committee believes that when there is no undue prejudice, the members of the [] are better qualified to weigh and determine upon the reliability of the testimony, when they have the witnesses before them, than this Grand []. We believe it impracticable to receive new testimony or to act upon statements of representatives of the parties, which must of necessity be ex-parte. Therefore, when no error affecting the merits of the case appear on the record, and no gross disagreement between the testimony and the sentence is exhibited by the record, we will not reverse the action of the Subordinate []."

The reports of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, and on [] U. D., present some curious cases; but our report is already spun out to such a length as to remind us "go slow."

Bro. M. F. Mott presented the report on Foreign Correspondence reviewing the proceedings of forty-one Grand []—those of Minnesota do not appear to have been received.

M. W. William Bramlette, was elected Grand Master, and

R. W. G. H. Bringhurst re-elected Grand Secretary.

We would suggest to the Grand Secretary to get another *printer*. the type is old and dirty and the press work bad.

UTAH.

"According to previous agreement, the Masters and Wardens of the Masonic [] of Salt Lake City met in convention," January 18th, 1872, "for the purpose of organizing a Grand [] for the Territory of Utah."

Delegates were present from "Wasatch [], No. 8," chartered by the Grand [] of Montana, October 7th, 1867, "Mt. Moriah [], No. 70," chartered by the Grand [] of Kansas, October 21st, 1868, and "Argenta [], No. 21," chartered by the Grand [] of Colorado, September 26th, 1871.

All Past Masters were admitted to seats in the Convention.

A resolution was adopted, that the Convention "consider it as a matter of right, and for the general benefit of Masonry, that they ought to form a Grand [] within said Territory." The next day, a [] of Master Masons was opened, the W. M. of the oldest [] presiding;—Grand Officers elected—Constitution, &c., adopted—all the necessities for an efficient organization provided for in their five days' session.

The Grand ☐ started off in the right direction ; resolutions of non-intercourse with Hamburg and its subordinates, and also with the Grand Orient of France, were adopted.

As a matter of information, we note that the question has been raised—

Whether the first Grand Master of a Grand ☐ can be properly installed except by a Grand Master or a Past Grand Master.

Bro. Drummond, "the statistican," says :

"The first Grand Masters of the following jurisdictions were not installed by Grand Masters or Past Grand Masters, to-wit: New Hampshire, 1789; Ohio, 1808; District of Columbia, 1811; Indiana, 1818; Alabama, 1821; Florida, 1830; Texas, 1837; Illinois, 1840; Wisconsin, 1843; Iowa, 1844; Oregon, 1851; Minnesota, 1853; Kansas, 1855; Washington, 1858; Colorado, 1861; Nevada, 1865; Nova Scotia (?) 1866; Idaho, 1867; New Brunswick, 1868."

To which we add, the first Grand Master of England, at the re-organization in 1717 ; British Columbia and Utah, 1872.

M. . W. . O. F. Strickland was elected Grand Master, and
R. . W. . Joseph F. Nonnan, Grand Secretary.

VERMONT.

An Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of Vermont was held at Burlington, June 14th, 1871.

Eighty-five ☐ represented.

Ninety-three on the roll.

Two dispensations for new ☐ issued during the year.

In his report, the Grand Secretary, says :

"A subject worthy the attention and investigation of the Grand ☐, is the suspension of members of ☐ for the non-payment of dues. The course pursued in most of the ☐ is working injury to the Craft, and injustice to individual brethren. The question will ere long be presented to this Grand ☐, as it has been in several sister jurisdictions: Can a member of a Masonic ☐ be suspended without due trial? The question is also raised in some quarters, whether a mason suspended for non-payment of dues, does not stand in a far different relation to Masonry, than one suspended for Masonic crime, and has not such a Mason the right and claim to Masonic charity and burial? The practice of suspending Masons for non-payment of dues, is rapidly depleting our ranks in Vermont."

We hold that it is not in accordance with the spirit of Masonry to "suspend" a brother for the non-payment of dues. Suspension demands non-intercourse on Masonic subjects—one cannot talk with a suspended Mason, no matter for what cause suspended, any more than with a *profane* or an *expelled* Mason.

A brother meets with misfortunes, has pecuniary troubles of a thousand different characters, he absolutely requires every dollar of his income for the wants of his family, 'tis a family secret—

should the world know it, he would be helped down hill, and Masons compass a portion of the world; fear, *pride*, *hope*, prevents his assigning a reason why his dues are not paid; when means permitted he was always found responding to the call for charity, and now after years of active Masonic life, because he does not pay a few dollars that he cannot do without distressing his family, having too much pride to proclaim his poverty to the world, you suspend him! Decree him Masonic death!

It may be that he is a creditor to brethren who vote for his suspension, and if they would fulfil their obligations to him, he could to the □. It is wrong, the whole is wrong from beginning to end.

The whole thing has grown up within a comparatively few years. One ancient brethren—and there was more real, practical Masonry fifty and a hundred years ago than there is to-day, did not attempt to accumulate large funds, to be expended; how?—not always in charity. Old-fashioned Masonry, like old-fashioned patriotism, is where? That Masons have not enough consideration for each other, charity for faults, or sympathy for misfortunes, is evidenced by this great cry from one end of the country to the other, “suspend.” “expel;”—he don’t pay two, three, or more dollars dues! The penurious man is more apt to plead poverty than any other. The man of generous impulses, who respects himself and family, who is honestly striving to keep up appearance after misfortune—knowing that “the seats of the scorner” are numerous, is very loth to humiliate himself by explaining his pecuniary position to the community—and the old Masonry does not require that he should.

As falacious as it is, mankind will judge from appearances, yet it is true that there are those who *can* but *will not* pay, but how can you tell? As it is said to be better to let a number if guilty escape than punish one innocent party, we say—strike from the roll, relieve from membership, but do not decree him Masonic death by suspension or expulsion.

Bro. Henry Clark presented a kind of double report on Foreign Correspondence, the first part of extracts on the Quebec question, and the second part of extracts, comments and statistics. We like both. Twenty-eight Grand □ are noticed, Minnesota included.

M.. W.. Park Davis was elected Grand Master, and

R.. W.. Henry Clark re-elected Grand Secretary.

VIRGINIA.

An Annual Communication of the Grand [] of Virginia was held at Richmond, December 11th, 1871.

One hundred and twenty-eight [] represented.

Two hundred and thirty-three on the roll.

Nine dispensations for new [] issued during the year.

The Grand Master made a brief address, reporting ten decisions. We present a few of them, and the action of the committee to which they were referred.

Grand Master :

"1. A suspended Mason, whose petition for reinstatement has been acted on in conformity to the law of the Grand [], and rejected, may, at any subsequent meeting, again present it for the action of the []; but if no new facts can be added which were not before the [] at the first consideration of the petition for reinstatement, and if the petitioner does not allege that he did not have an impartial trial, it is the prerogative of the Master to refuse to allow it to be reconsidered."

Committee :

"When a suspended Mason has petitioned for reinstatement, and his petition been rejected, he may present a new petition, stating new facts which materially vary the case, on professing penitence, and readiness to make atonement. But if he desires to impeach the fairness or impartiality of the trial, he may do so by proper proceeding before the District Deputy Grand Master."

Grand Master :

"2. A [] can legally summon a delinquent member to show cause why he should not be suspended for failure to pay his dues *in advance*, when the by-laws of such [] require the payment thus to be made."

Committee : distinction without a difference :

"2. Understanding the second decision to be, that a [] may proceed Masonically against a member who is delinquent in paying his dues, as required by law, we concur in it."

Grand Master :

"3. The privileges of a [] under Dispensation are the same which attach to a Charter, except the power of self-perpetuation, and the rights incident thereto, such as election of officers, of affiliating members, of representation in Grand [], of filling vacancies occasioned by death, removal, or resignation; but looking to the simple fact that their existence, though regular and legal, terminates with the first session of the body from whom their rights are derived. All persons initiated, passed, and raised in such [], become, *ipso facto*, members of their household. They have the right to assess such dues as may be necessary to pay expenses and obtain a Charter, and the [] should close its last meeting previous to that of the Grand [] with a resolution authorizing and requiring the officers to apply for a Charter, including the names of the petitioners already filed with the Grand Secretary, and of those initiated, passed and raised."

Committee : tweedle-dum, tweedle-de :

"3d. In lieu of the third decision, we propose the following: A [] acting under a warrant of Dispensation, has the rights and privileges conferred by the warrant, and none other, except the inherent right of all Masonic bodies to raise money to pay its expenses, by levy on its members, the right to govern them, and punish them for unmasonic conduct."

Grand Master: correct:

"4. A Subordinate ☐ cannot be legally opened, or remain open, unless one of its stationed officers be present."

Committee:

"4th. We do not concur in the fourth decision- We think, if the Worshipful Master and Wardens of a ☐ be absent on a regular stated Communication, and there be present any regular Past Master of the ☐, the ☐ may be opened by such Past Master, and proceed to work."

Grand Master:

"8. An Entered Apprentice who has removed from the jurisdiction of the ☐ which initiated him, can only be legally raised in another with the consent of the former."

Committee:

"8th. We do not concur in this decision. We think when a Mason has entered as an Entered Apprentice, he comes under the jurisdiction of the ☐ entering him. If he removes to another jurisdiction, the ☐ entering him should, on application, dismiss him as an Entered Apprentice to the ☐ under whose jurisdiction he removed. That ☐ may receive him as an Entered Apprentice, and then he comes under its jurisdiction as fully as if he had been initiated there."

On the Representative question the following resolutions were adopted:

Bro. Fenton will note.

"1. *Resolved*, That the Grand ☐ of Virginia is earnestly desirous to provide fraternal intercourse with all corresponding Grand ☐, and will gladly welcome, at any of its Communications, brethren resident in other Jurisdictions who may be commissioned to represent in this body their respective Grand ☐.

"2. *Resolved*, That while she would not restrict the power of Grand ☐ in the appointment of representatives to selections in all cases of representatives from their own Jurisdictions, she does not deem the policy of the appointment of brethren who come not fresh from the body of their constituency, consistent with the true theory of representation, unless those brethren be commissioned for special purposes and a limited period; and that therefore such appointments of representatives near this body will hereafter be regarded as extinct after the expiration of one year from date, unless official information be communicated from the Grand Body which conferred it of a continuance of the authority of the representative."

The following from the report of the committee on Grand Masters address is worth recording here:

"The general condition of Masonry in our jurisdiction, as exhibited in this report, is gratifying. But in scrutinizing the documents accompanying this report, your Committee have seen, with deep regret, evidences of a practice injurious to Masonry. We mean raising questions of Masonic law on frivolous and minute pretexes, and appeals to the Grand Officers for their decision of such questions.

"Questions of Masonic law, ought always to be plain and simple questions, because our Masonic duties, are duties of plain and simple morality: and if Masonic duties are enforced in the Subordinate ☐ on the plain and simple principles in our Book of Constitutions, the work of the Subordinate ☐ will be harmonious and successful. But if there arises in any ☐ a disposition to raise referred technical questions, or ingenious squabbles, in the application of Masonic laws, as to the rights and duties of Masons, mischievous consequences follow. First, the rules of government are obscured, and differences of opinion about technical and often abstract questions

arise, which set the members at differences, and often at variances, and correspondences with the Grand Officers of laborious, and sometimes of a vexatious character arise; and there is much reason to fear Masonic honor, from the numerous refined distinctions appearing in our proceedings, will be much obscured, and a captious and belligerous spirit spread through our borders.

"This evil can and ought to be corrected in the Subordinate ☐. If they elect men to fill the three governing offices, who, to a familiar knowledge of our ritual, add a thorough knowledge of the Ahiman Rezon, the Methodical Digest, and the Grand ☐ Decisions, and apply the plain principles of Masonic law thus acquired, with good sense, good temper, and a firmness to the questions arising in their ☐, the evil will be speedily corrected, and purity, peace, and harmony, will triumph.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is from the pen of Bro. R. R. Wellford, Jr., in which he reviews the proceedings of forty-four Grand ☐—Minnesota included. Like Bro. Drummond and Gouley he is "heavy" on the Quebec question.

We have held aloof from the discussions, but will just say here, to help fill up the page, that our opinions enunciated in our last report are unchanged, "might does not always make right." We have a very high appreciation of the opinions of Bro. Drummond, but we must be permitted to think, that so far, Bro's. Gouley, Caven, and Wellford have the best of the argument.

M. W. R. E. Withers was elected Grand Master, and

R. W. John Dove—as for over half a century past, re-elected Grand Secretary.

WISCONSIN.

The twenty-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of Wisconsin was held at Milwaukee, June 11th, 1872.

One hundred and fifty-two ☐ represented.

One hundred and eighty-two on the roll.

Two dispensations for new ☐ issued during the year.

The address, like all Grand Master Palmer's Masonic papers, is brief, terse, practicable.

From the report of the Relief Committee, Bro. A. V. H. Carpenter, Chairman, appointed to alleviate the sufferers by the great fires in Wisconsin last October, we extract the following:

"The committee have not the heart to recount the sad histories their labors acquainted them with. Suffice it to say that all cases of suffering or destitution among the brethren, occasioned by the fires in the northern portion of Wisconsin, have been relieved, according to the best information furnished the committee concerning their needs. If any have been omitted, it is because our most comprehensive inquiries have failed to discover their existence.

"The committee are not aware of any dissatisfaction concerning the nature or extent of the relief afforded, except in one instance, and upon investigation it was found that the brother who preferred the complaint, had money at interest, and other property, besides being engaged in a lu-

crative business at the time of preferring the complaint, which was to the effect that others had received more than himself at the hands of the committee; of course they had. The answer made to him was that the committee were *not in the insurance business*, and hence were not adjusting losses of property or life; that we, the committee, were aiming to relieve such as had no adequate means to help themselves, and that according to their necessities. He has not filed his "*replication*" yet.

"The committee will say that they have aimed to so administer the aid bestowed as to not wound the feelings of *self respect* which any person possessed of what ought to be the measure of *manhood* requisite to membership in our institution *should entertain*. Hence the 'Red Tape' process has been ignored in our operations.

"Many subjects were not found for a long time after the fire, their modesty preventing them from displaying their wounds in the "market places," and generally these were the ones most deserving of aid and sympathy. Thus proving that even in Masonry *the ones who make the most noise, and prominent profert of themselves, are those least entitled to preference, "verbum sat."*

"Several of the cases will need further aid from time to time, and it is possible, and almost probable that there are some deserving sufferers yet unknown to your committee.

"The committee have aimed to so administer the trust as to have the means in their control reach all for whom they were designed, and yet keep a reserve to meet the wants of those afflicted with more than temporary disability.

"The committee will here take occasion to advert to those whose services were freely rendered in furtherance of the common object, and first we tender our grateful acknowledgments to the ladies—wives and daughters of the fraternity in this city, through whose efficient aid so much was accomplished in the manufacture of articles of clothing for women and children such as could not have been otherwise obtained. Their impromptu sewing circle was a model for all such institutions, as it was devoid of the formalities of officers and committees, or any other appliances by which *efficiency is impaired*.

"They met together and went to work, and accomplished more, and made less fuss, than any similar organization ever assembled."

The report would not be Bro. Carpenter's unless the ladies were complimented; provided there was a chance. In this instance it was eminently deserved.

The following was adopted :

"*Ordered*, That no Grand Officer of this Grand ☐ (including Grand Lecturer) shall hold any office or position, as instructor, organizer, or lecturer, in any other secret order or organization whatever."

Was that a rap at the Knights of Pythias? We have heard there was such an order in Milwaukee.

The following was also adopted—it is in accordance with our views :

"*Ordered*, That no ☐ room shall be used for any purpose other than for Masonic bodies and for Masonic purposes; *provided, however*, that in such cases where the existing leases or contracts inconsistent herewith, the same shall be allowed to stand until terminated by the terms thereof."

A very brief report on Foreign Correspondence was submitted by Bro. John Turner, noticing, in twenty pages, the proceedings of thirty-nine Grand []s, Minnesota not included.

M. W. H. L. Palmer; Grand Master, and

R. W. W. T. Palmer, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The fourteenth annual communication of the Grand [] of the Territory of Washington was held at Olympia September 21st 1871.

Eleven [] represented.

Fifteen on the roll

Two dispensations for new [] issued during the year.

The Grand Master made a brief address—reporting his official acts and decisions, we quote from the latter:

“2d. A demitted Mason in good standing has a right to apply for affiliation to any [] which may appear to be for his interest, whether in or out of the jurisdiction in which he resides.

“3d. It is unmasonic for a [] to request a clergyman outside the fraternity to read the Masonic burial service at the grave of a deceased brother.”

“4th. Public processions, other than on Masonic days and on Masonic occasions, are calculated to bring Masonry into bad repute, and should not be allowed.

“It has been the custom among the []s, in this jurisdiction, for committees, upon the petition of candidates, to report either favorably or unfavorably, and that is all the information they give the [] concerning the qualification of candidates. I would advise that this Grand [] adopt some form of report to govern subordinate []s in such cases, so that they may report facts as they find them, then the members of [] can vote understandingly, and be judges of the material that is brought up for the building of the Temple.”

Concurre—as to “3d.” if the oldest institution in the world has not among its own members those capable of conducting its public ceremonies, it ought not to appear in public.

The following resolution was adopted:

“Resolved, That one ballot upon the petition of an applicant for the degrees of Masonry, if clear, shall entitle such applicant to the three degrees; Provided, that any officer or member of the [], in which such application is made, may make objection to the conferring of either degree, or to the further advancement of the candidate. Such objection, if not withdrawn, shall be referred to a committee to inquire into the cause thereof, who shall, at the next stated meeting, report thereon; and if, upon the reception of such report, no cause for the objection has been assigned, or if the cause assigned be, in the opinion of two-thirds of the members present, not a valid Masonic one, the [] shall proceed to confer the degree, as though objection had not been made. It being the true intent of this regulation that a favorable ballot shall entitle the petitioner to all the Symbolic Degrees; the question of advancement to depend upon his proficiency, and an applicant not to be stopped after initiation, except for good and sufficient Masonic objection. By-laws of subordinate [] throughout this jurisdiction shall conform to this regulation.”

We wish that we could present the argument submitted by the committee in support of this resolution—but time, space &c.

The report on Foreign Correspondence covering eighty-three pages, reviewing the proceedings of forty-two Grand [] , was presented by Bro. Reed.

We do not appreciate where the necessity for an apology comes in, because as he says of the Nova Scotia committee, they have [he has] "done the work well."

M. W. G. O. Haller, was elected Grand Master, and

R. W. T. M. Reed re-elected Grand Secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Seventh Annual Communication of the Grand [] of West Virginia was held at Wheeling, November 14th, 1871.

Forty [] represented.

Forty-four on the roll.

Seven dispensations for new [] were issued during the year.

The Grand Master's address covers but two pages, and relates to local matters.

Transactions of local interest.

An admirable report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. O. S. Long. He reviews the proceedings of thirty-nine Grand [] . Minnesota receives a fraternal notice, two pages are devoted to extracts from the address of our last P. G. M. Modesty! precludes us from quoting his language with reference to our report of 1870.

Your "suspicion," Bro. Long, is well founded. It is a crying evil, but in this location it is not regarded as of so much moment as the omission of "at," or "the," or "in," in the ritual. Why there actually were votes cast against the passage of the resolution. But so "the world wags," new rules, new usages, new landmarks,—almost new Masonry.

A matter is proposed in Grand or Subordinate [] , should one advance in bar, an old custom, usage, or rule, he is denounced as an "old fogey," "lived beyond his usefulness," &c. Any foibles that may even be surmised to exist, are spread from ear to ear, "on the square," to his detriment. That which in the "old Masonry" was termed „the fourteenth point," in the present day is ignored.

We find in the report an interesting extract from the address of the Grand Master of Virginia, delivered in 1870, on Deputy Grand Masters. We quote :

"The death of the late Deputy Grand Master leaves that office vacant, and it appears to me that this is the proper time to discontinue it in this Grand []. The distinguished and erudite Mason, R. W. John Dove, in an able report which he made to this Grand [] in 1855, informs us that 'from time immemorial, in all Kingly Governments, the incumbent of the throne, when a Mason, was Grand Master of the Craft by royal prerogative, so acknowledged in Masonry, and so proclaimed in history, but as all their time was occupied in matters of pressing State emergency, as war, politics, and religion, each appointed his Deputy, who thereupon became and assumed the title of Grand Master of the [] of Working Masons, with his Wardens under him. He was, therefore, Deputy of the King for certain purposes, and as such, Grand Master of the [], not *Deputy* Grand Master.' Hence the origin of that office.

"When the Colonies imported Masonry into America, being subjects of the King of that Government from whence they obtained it, and in many instances, availing themselves of the services of Deputy Grand Masters appointed for the purpose, it is not matter of surprise that in their organization they adopted the Masonic anomaly of Deputy Grand Masters, also appointed by their Grand Masters. But when Republican America, the genius of whose Government is utterly opposed to all sinecures, and repudiates all honors at second hand, came together to form Grand [] of Free and Accepted Masons according to the Masonic Ritual, we may be excused for expressing some little astonishment that they did not repudiate this off-shoot or water spout upon the body of Masonry. We are aware that the exercise of this kingly prerogative became distasteful to some Grand Masters, and that they declined the authority to appoint in favor of the Grand []; and it would have been well if they had acted upon the hint thus modestly expressed, and said, if we can do without the officer, we can certainly dispense with the office. It pleased them, however, to act otherwise in some jurisdictions; in Virginia, for example, we find that on the 28th of October, 1790, 'the Hon. Thomas Matthews, Esq., was unanimously elected and installed Grand Master, who, resigning his right of nominating his Deputy, consigned the choice to the [], who unanimously elected John K. Read, Deputy Grand Master, and from this time the office became elective.' I doubt not that this office is an anomaly; is, masonically, irregular and unnecessary; that it has no place, station, or duty in the Ritual of Freemasonry, and should be abolished from the Masonic Code of Grand [], and recommend that it be discontinued in this Grand []."

M.: W.: T. H. Logan was elected Grand Master, and

R.: W.: O. S. Long, Grand Secretary.

APPENDIX

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

500 N. 5TH ST. NEW YORK, N. Y.

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APPENDIX B.

DIRECTORY OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GRAND LODGES, WITH ADDRESS OF GRAND SECRETARIES.

<i>Grand Lodge.</i>	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Alabama.....	Daniel Sayre.....	Montgomery.
Arkansas.....	Luke E. Barber.....	Little Rock.
California.....	Alex. G. Abell.....	San Francisco.
Colorado.....	Edw'd C. Parmalee.....	Georgetown.
Connecticut.....	Joseph K. Wheeler.....	Hartford.
Delaware.....	John P. Allmond.....	Wilmington.
District of Columbia.....	Wm. F. Yates.....	Washington City.
Florida.....	DeWitt C. Dawkins.....	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	Samuel Lawrence.....	Macon.
Idaho.....	L. F. Cartie.....	Boise City.
Illinois.....	Orlin H. Miner.....	Springfield.
Indiana.....	John M. Bramwell.....	Indianapolis.
Iowa.....	Theodore S. Parvin.....	Iowa City.
Kansas.....	John H. Brown.....	Leavenworth.
Kentucky.....	J. M. S. McCorkle.....	Louisville.
Louisiana.....	James C. Batchelor.....	New Orleans.
Maine.....	Ira Berry.....	Portland.
Maryland.....	Jacob H. Medairy.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Charles H. Titus.....	Boston.
Michigan.....	James Fenton.....	Detroit.
Minnesota.....	Edwin D. B. Porter.....	Saint Paul.
Missouri.....	Geo. Frank Gouley.....	Saint Louis.
Mississippi.....	J. L. Power.....	Jackson.
Montana.....	Cornelius Hedges.....	Helena.
Nebraska.....	Wm. R. Bowen.....	Nebraska City.
Nevada.....	Robert H. Taylor.....	Virginia.
New Hampshire.....	Abel Hutchins.....	Hopkinton.
New Jersey.....	Joseph H. Hough.....	Trenton.
New York.....	James M. Austin.....	New York.
North Carolina.....	Donald W. Bain.....	Raleigh.
Ohio.....	John D. Caldwell.....	Cincinnati.
Oregon.....	J. E. Hurford.....	Portland.
Pennsylvania.....	John Thompson.....	Philadelphia.
Rhode Island.....	Edwin Baker.....	Providence.
South Carolina.....	B. Rush Campbell.....	Laurens.
Tennessee.....	John Frizzell.....	Nashville.
Texas.....	Geo. H. Bringham.....	Houston.
Utah.....	Christopher Diehl.....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	Henry Clark.....	Rutland.
Virginia.....	John Dove.....	Richmond.
Washington Territory.....	Thomas M. Reed.....	Olympia.
Wisconsin.....	Geo. E. Hoskinson.....	Green Bay.
West Virginia.....	O. S. Long.....	Wheeling.
British Columbia.....	H. F. Heisterman.....	Victoria.
Canada.....	Thos. Bird Harris.....	Hamilton, Ontario.
Quebec.....	John. H. Isaacson.....	Montreal.
New Brunswick.....	Wm. F. Bunting.....	St. John.
Nova Scotia.....	Benjamin Curren.....	Halifax.
England.....	John Hervey.....	London, F. M.'s Hall.
Ireland.....	Francis P. Dunne.....	Dublin, F. M.'s Hall.
Scotland.....	Alex. J. Stewart.....	Edinburg.
Grand Lodge of Three Globes.....	Adolph Bohme.....	Berlin, Prussia.
Royal York Grand Lodge.....	Carl Aug. Bouche.....	Berlin, Prussia.
Grand Orient of Brazil.....	Alex. F. Do Amaral.....	Rio de Janeiro.
Grand Lodge of Italy.....	Luigi Castellazo.....	Rome.
Grand Orient of Belgium.....	Gustave Washer.....	Brussels.
Grand Grient of Peru.....	Arthur M. Whaley.....	Lima.
Grand Lodge of Germany.....	Fried. Wilh. Leop.....	Berlin.
Grand Orient of Chili.....	Jose Maldonado.....	Valparaiso.

APPENDIX C.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GRAND ☐ OF MINNESOTA NEAR OTHER GRAND ☐.

ALABAMA.....	M. W. J. McCALEB WILLY..	Troy.
ARKANSAS.....	M. W. L. E. BARBER.....	Little Rock.
CANADA.....	M. W. A. A. STEVENSON.....	Montreal
CALIFORNIA.....	M. W. ALEX. G. ABELL.....	San Francisco.
COLORADO.....	M. W. HENRY M. TELLER.....	Central City.
CONNECTICUT.....	M. W. NATHAN DICKINSON.....	Waterbury.
DELAWARE.....	M. W. G. W. CHAYTOR.....	M.D. Wilmington.
DIST. OF COLUMBIA.....	M. W. CHAS. F. STANSBURY.....	Washington.
FLORIDA.....	M. W. THOMAS BROWN.....	Tallahassee.
GEORGIA.....	M. W. THOS. W. CHANDLER.....	Atlanta.
IDAHO.....	M. W. GEO. H. COE.....	Idaho City.
ILLINOIS.....	M. W. WM. LAVLY.....	Springfield.
INDIANA.....	M. W. WM. HACKER.....	Indianapolis.
IOWA.....	M. W. T. S. PARVIN.....	Iowa City.
KANSAS.....	M. W. M. S. ADAMS.....	Leavenworth.
KENTUCKY.....	M. W. ELISHA S. FITCH.....	Flemingsburg.
LOUISIANA.....	M. W. J. Q. A. FELLOWS.....	New Orleans.
MAINE.....	M. W. JAMES C. STEVENS.....	Bangor.
MARYLAND.....	REV. J. N. McJILTON.....	Baltimore.
MICHIGAN.....	M. W. S. C. COFFINBURY.....	Constantine.
MISSISSIPPI.....	M. W. GEORGE R. FEAM.....	Natchez.
MISSOURI.....	M. W. SAM'L H. SAUNDERS.....	Otterville.
MONTANA.....	M. W. N. P. LANGFORD.....	Helena.
NEBRASKA.....	M. W. J. C. JORDAN.....	Omaha.
NEVADA.....	M. W. GEO. W. HOPKINS.....	Virginia City.
NEW BRUNSWICK.....	M. W. B. LESTER PETERS.....	St. John's.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	M. W. G. H. HUBBARD.....	Manchester.
NEW JERSEY.....	M. W. WM. S. WHITEHEAD.....	Newark.
NEW YORK.....	R. W. MLWOOD E. THORNE.....	New York.
NORTH CAROLINA.....	M. W. ROBERT B. VANCE.....	Ashville.
NOVA SCOTIA.....	M. W. ALEX. KEITH.....	Halifax.
OHIO.....	M. W. WM. B. THRALL.....	Columbus.
OREGON.....	M. W. O. S. SAVAGE.....	Dalles City.
PENNSYLVANIA.....	M. W. RICHARD VAUX.....	Philadelphia.
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	M. W. A. G. MACKEY.....	Charleston.
TENNESSEE.....	M. W. JONAT'N S. DAWSON.....	Paris.
TEXAS.....	M. W. PHILIP C. TUCKET.....	Galveston.
VERMONT.....	M. W. WM. G. SHAW.....	Burlington.
VIRGINIA.....	M. W. WM. TERRY.....	Wytheville.
WASHINGTON.....	M. W. BENJ. E. LOMBARD.....	Port Madison.
WISCONSIN.....	M. W. HENRY L. PALMER.....	Milwaukee.
WEST VIRGINIA.....	M. W. WM. J. BATES.....	Wheeling.
WEST INDIES.....	M. W. THOS. BOTADILLA.....	St. Domingo.

APPENDIX D.

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND ☒ NEAR THE GRAND ☐ OF MINNESOTA.

ALABAMA.....	R. W. R. A. JONES	Rochester.
ARKANSAS.....	R. W. W. S. COMBS.....	St. Paul.
CALIFORNIA.....	M. W. G. W. PRESCOTT.....	"
CANADA.....	R. W. A. W. BANGS.....	Le Sueur.
CONNECTICUT.....	R. W. L. E. THOMPSON.....	St. Paul.
CUBA.....	M. W. A. T. C. PIERSON.....	"
DELAWARE.....	R. W. H. A. BILLINGS.....	Preston.
DIST. OF COLUMBIA.....	M. W. C. W. NASH.....	St. Paul.
ENGLAND.....	M. W. C. W. NASH.....	"
FLORIDA.....	W. E. P. BARNUM.....	Sauk Centre.
GEORGIA.....	M. W. A. T. C. PIERSON.....	St. Paul.
IDAHO.....	M. W. C. W. NASH.....	"
ILLINOIS.....	M. W. A. T. C. PIERSON.....	"
INDIANA.....	R. W. W. S. COMBS.....	"
IOWA.....	M. W. C. W. NASH.....	"
KANSAS.....	M. W. G. W. PRESCOTT.....	"
KENTUCKY.....	R. W. W. S. COMBS.....	"
LOUISIANA.....	M. W. C. W. NASH.....	"
MAINE.....	M. W. G. W. PRESCOTT.....	"
MICHIGAN.....	M. W. C. W. NASH.....	"
MISSISSIPPI.....	R. W. J. P. POND.....	"
MISSOURI.....	M. W. C. W. NASH.....	"
MONTANA.....	R. W. H. L. CARVER.....	"
NEBRASKA.....	R. W. J. E. FINCH.....	Hastings.
NEVADA.....	R. W. H. L. CARVER.....	St. Paul.
NEW BRUNSWICK.....	R. W. J. N. CASTLE.....	Stillwater.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	R. W. O. T. HAYS.....	Hastings.
NEW JERSEY.....	R. W. W. S. COMBS.....	St. Paul.
NEW YORK.....	W. W. J. PARSONS.....	"
NOVA SCOTIA.....	R. W. E. D. B. PORTER.....	"
OHIO.....	M. W. B. F. SMITH.....	Mankato.
OREGON.....	R. W. W. S. COMBS.....	St. Paul.
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	M. W. G. W. PRESCOTT.....	"
ST. DOMINGO.....	M. W. A. T. C. PIERSON.....	"
TENNESSEE.....	M. W. A. T. C. PIERSON.....	"
VERMONT.....	R. W. S. E. ADAMS.....	Monticello.
WASHINGTON.....	R. W. E. B. ALLEN.....	Hastings.
WISCONSIN.....	R. W. C. W. THOMPSON.....	Wells.
WEST INDIES.....	M. W. A. T. C. PIERSON.....	St. Paul.
NORTH CAROLINA.....	R. W. W. S. COMBS.....	"
MARYLAND.....	R. W. H. L. CARVER.....	"
TEXAS.....	R. W. A. C. SMITH.....	Forest City.
WEST VIRGINIA.....	R. W. S. R. MERRELL.....	Lake City.

APPENDIX H.

ELECTIVE GRAND OFFICERS OF THE GRAND ☐ OF MINNESOTA, FROM ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1853, TO THE PRESENT TIME.

YEAR.	GRAND MASTERS.	No. Lodge.	DEPUTY G. M.	No. Lodge.	SENIOR G. W.	No. Lodge.	JUNIOR G. W.	No. Lodge.	G. TREASURER.	No. Lodge.	G. SECRETARY.	No. Lodge.
1853	A. E. Ames	2	A. Goodrich	3	D. F. Brawley	3	A. Van Vorhes	1	E. Case	1	J. G. Lennon	2
1854	A. E. Ames	2	D. F. Brawley	3	D. F. Brawley	3	A. T. C. Pierson	1	E. Case	1	H. Reynolds	2
1855	M. Stierburne	5	A. T. C. Pierson	5	C. T. Stearns	2	A. T. C. Pierson	1	E. Case	1	H. Reynolds	2
1856	A. T. C. Pierson	5	H. M. Seizer	5	C. T. Stearns	2	A. T. C. Pierson	1	E. Case	1	H. Reynolds	2
1857	A. T. C. Pierson	5	William H. Mower	1	Thomas Johnson	4	E. A. Hodsdon	6	E. Case	7	H. Reynolds	4
1858	A. T. C. Pierson	5	D. B. Loomis	1	Frank Manior	11	A. C. Smith	3	E. Case	19	Geo. W. Prescott	19
Jan—1858	A. T. C. Pierson	5	D. B. Loomis	1	Frank Manior	11	Samuel F. Adams	16	E. Case	19	Geo. W. Prescott	19
Oct—1858	A. T. C. Pierson	5	D. B. Loomis	1	Frank Manior	11	J. C. Whipple	9	E. Case	19	Geo. W. Prescott	19
Oct—1859	A. T. C. Pierson	5	D. B. Loomis	1	Frank Manior	11	J. C. Whipple	9	E. Case	19	Geo. W. Prescott	19
1861	A. T. C. Pierson	5	D. B. Loomis	1	J. C. Whipple	9	J. C. Whipple	9	E. Case	19	Geo. W. Prescott	19
*1863	A. T. C. Pierson	5	J. E. Thompson	1	J. E. Thompson	1	George Bradley	31	E. Case	19	Geo. W. Prescott	19
1864	A. T. C. Pierson	5	J. E. Thompson	1	J. E. Thompson	1	W. T. Rigby	31	E. Case	19	Geo. W. Prescott	19
1865	Geo. W. Prescott	5	J. E. Thompson	1	J. E. Thompson	1	A. B. C. Wells	31	George L. Oils	23	A. T. C. Pierson	5
1866	Geo. W. Prescott	5	J. E. Thompson	1	J. E. Thompson	1	A. B. C. Wells	31	George L. Oils	23	A. T. C. Pierson	5
1867	Charles W. Nash	33	J. E. Thompson	1	J. E. Thompson	1	A. B. C. Wells	31	George L. Oils	23	A. T. C. Pierson	5
*1869	Charles W. Nash	33	J. E. Thompson	1	J. E. Thompson	1	A. B. C. Wells	31	George L. Oils	23	A. T. C. Pierson	5
1870	Charles W. Nash	33	J. E. Thompson	1	J. E. Thompson	1	A. B. C. Wells	31	George L. Oils	23	A. T. C. Pierson	5
1871	Charles W. Nash	33	J. E. Thompson	1	J. E. Thompson	1	A. B. C. Wells	31	George L. Oils	23	A. T. C. Pierson	5
1872	Charles W. Nash	33	J. E. Thompson	1	J. E. Thompson	1	A. B. C. Wells	31	George L. Oils	23	A. T. C. Pierson	5
1873	C. Griswold	49	J. N. Castle	49	J. N. Castle	49	J. N. Castle	49	George L. Oils	49	E. D. B. Porter	12

*No Sessions of the Grand Lodge in 1862 or 1868.

APPENDIX F.

LIST OF ☐ UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND ☐ OF MINNESOTA.

No.	NAME.	LOCATION.		DATE OF DISPENSATION.		DATE OF CHARTER.			REMARKS.	NAME OF GRAND MASTER.
		Town.	County.	Month.	Day	Year.	Month.	Day		
1	St. John's.....	Stillwater.....	Washington.....	October.....	12	1850	June.....	9	1852	Wisconsin*
2	Cataract.....	St. Anthony.....	Hennepin.....	October.....	5	1852	October.....	5	1852	Illinois*
3	St. Paul.....	St. Paul.....	Ramsey.....	August.....	4	1849	January.....	24	1853	Ohio*
4	Hennepin.....	Minneapolis.....	Hennepin.....	June.....	21	1853	January.....	3	1854	A. E. Ames, M. D.
5	Ancient Landmark.....	St. Paul.....	Ramsey.....	Ch'd dir'c	4	1854	January.....	2	1855	do
6	Shakopee.....	Hastings.....	Scott.....	Nov.....	4	1854	January.....	9	1856	Moses Sherburne.
7	Dakotah.....	Red Wing.....	Dakotah.....	June.....	3	1855	January.....	9	1856	do
8	Red Wing.....	Faribault.....	Goodhue.....	Sept.....	3	1855	January.....	6	1857	A. T. C. Pierson.
9	Faribault.....	St. Paul.....	Ramsey.....	March.....	14	1856	January.....	6	1857	Suspended.
10	Pacific.....	Manorville.....	Dodge.....	July.....	10	1856	January.....	6	1857	Charter Surrendered.
11	Manorville.....	Mankato.....	Blue Earth.....	March.....	22	1856	January.....	6	1857	Suspended.
12	Mankato.....	Henderson.....	Sibley.....	October.....	22	1856	January.....	6	1857	Suspended.
13	Henderson.....	Wabasha.....	Wabasha.....	Nov.....	22	1856	January.....	7	1857	do
14	Wapabasa.....	St. Cloud.....	Stearns.....	Octob.	22	1856	January.....	7	1857	do
15	St. Cloud.....	Monticello.....	Wright.....	Nov.....	22	1856	January.....	7	1857	do
16	Monticello.....	Hokah.....	Houston.....	February.....	1	1856	January.....	7	1857	do
17	Hokah.....	Winona.....	Winona.....	May.....	1	1856	January.....	7	1857	do
18	Winona.....	Minneapolis.....	Hennepin.....	Ch'd dir'c	15	1857	January.....	7	1857	do
19	Minneapolis.....	Caledonia.....	Houston.....	Sept.....	15	1857	January.....	8	1858	do
20	Caledonia.....	Rochester.....	Olmesd.....	July.....	4	1857	January.....	8	1858	do
21	Rochester.....	Pleasant Grove.....	Olmesd.....	Nov.....	4	1857	January.....	8	1858	do
22	Pleasant Grove.....	St. Cloud.....	Stearns.....	Octob.	29	1857	January.....	8	1858	do
23	North Star.....	Wilton.....	Waseca.....	February.....	29	1857	January.....	8	1858	do
24	Wilton.....	Chatfield.....	Fillmore.....	January.....	22	1857	October.....	27	1858	Suspended.
25	Meridian.....	Western Star.....	Albert Lea.....	Octob.	27	1857	October.....	27	1858	do
26	Western Star.....	Winnebago City.....	Blue Earth.....	August.....	1	1858	October.....	27	1858	do
27	Blue Earth Valley.....	Clear Water.....	Wright.....	Octob.	1	1858	October.....	27	1858	do
28	Clear Water.....	La Crescent.....	Houston.....	Nov.....	15	1858	October.....	26	1859	do
29	Morning Star.....	Anoka.....	Anoka.....	Nov.....	15	1858	October.....	26	1859	do
30	Anoka.....	Anoka.....	Anoka.....	October.....	19	1859	October.....	26	1859	do

31	King Hiram.	Belle Plaine	Scott.	March	2	1859	October...	25	1860	A. T. C. Pierson.
32	Sakatah.	Waterville.	Le Sueur.	June	20	1859	October.	25	1860	do
33	Star in the East.	Owatonna.	Steele.	Nov.	30	1859	October.	25	1860	do
34	Oriental.	Canon Falls.	Goodhue.	June	15	1860	October.	25	1860	do
35	Mt. Moriah	Bastings.	Dakotah.	July	4	1861	.....	23	1861	do
36	Preston.	Filmore.	Filmore.	February	4	1861	.....	23	1861	do
37	Mystic Tie.	Pine Island.	Goodhue.	July	1	1861	.....	23	1861	do
38	Washington	Wassila.	Dodge.	July	22	1861	.....	23	1861	do
39	Fidelity.	Austin.	Mower.	Nov.	22	1861	.....	23	1861	do
40	Carnelian.	Lake City.	Wabasha.	Decemb	18	1862	.....	28	1863	do
41	Harmon.	Zumbrota.	Goodhue.	October.	26	1862	.....	28	1863	do
42	Hope.	Glencoe.	Kandiyohi.	March.	4	1863	.....	28	1863	do
43	Harmony.	Lewiston.	Winona.	May.	14	1863	.....	28	1863	do
44	King Solomon.	Shakopee.	Scott.	July.	10	1863	.....	28	1863	do
45	Union.	Le Sueur.	Le Sueur.	April	16	1863	.....	28	1863	do
46	Evergreen.	Saratoga.	Winona.	Decemb	23	1863	.....	28	1863	do
47	Concord.	Cleveland.	Le Sueur.	June	24	1864	.....	30	1864	do
48	Social.	Northfield.	Rice.	April	12	1864	.....	30	1864	do
49	Rising Sun	St. Charles.	Winona.	February	15	1864	.....	30	1864	do
50	Watertown.	Watertown.	Washington.	January.	5	1864	.....	30	1864	do
51	Acacia.	Cottage Grove.	Rice.	March	24	1865	.....	35	1865	do
52	Cannon River.	Morristown.	Rice.	Decemb	23	1865	.....	35	1865	do
53	Faribault.	Faribault.	Rice.	January.	7	1865	.....	35	1865	do
54	Nicollet.	St. Peter.	Nicollet.	April	7	1865	.....	35	1865	do
55	Zion.	Taylor's Falls.	Chicago.	June	19	1865	.....	34	1866	do
56	Meridian.	Chatfield.	Filmore.	Nov.	19	1866	.....	34	1867	do
57	Blue Earth City	Blue Earth City.	Faribault.	Nov.	19	1866	.....	34	1867	do
58	Spring Valley.	Spring Valley.	Filmore.	Nov.	19	1866	.....	34	1867	do
59	Temple.	Butchison.	McLeod.	Nov.	21	1866	.....	34	1867	do
60	Star in the West.	Sauk Centre.	Stearns.	Nov.	23	1866	.....	34	1867	do
61	Ashlar.	Eyota.	Filmore.	Nov.	23	1866	.....	34	1867	do
62	Star.	Rockford.	Wright.	Decemb	5	1866	.....	34	1867	do
63	Illustrious.	Plainview.	Wabasha.	Decemb	29	1866	.....	34	1867	do
64	Chain Lake.	Farmount.	Martin.	January.	22	1867	.....	34	1867	do
65	Golden Rule.	Lakeland.	Washington	February	21	1867	.....	34	1867	do
66	Madelia.	Madelia.	Watowan.	February	14	1867	.....	34	1867	do
67	Corinthian.	Farmington.	Dacotah.	June	10	1867	.....	34	1868	do
68	Northern Light.	Fort Gary.	British Possessions.	Sept.	16	1867	.....	34	1868	do
69	Mystic Star.	Rushford.	Filmore.	April	8	1867	.....	13	1869	do
70	Forest City.	Forest City.	Meeker.	June	11	1867	.....	13	1869	do
71	Paynesville.	Paynesville.	Stearns.	March	16	1868	.....	13	1869	do
72	Lausling.	Lausling.	Mower.	Nov.	7	1868	.....	13	1869	do
73	Brownsville.	Brownsville.	Houston.	Nov.	19	1868	.....	13	1869	do
74	Minneiska.	Minneiska.	Wabasha.	April	24	1868	.....	13	1869	do
75	Eureka.	Le Roy.	Mower.	July	23	1868	.....	13	1869	do
76	Joppa.	Garden City.	Blue Earth.	July	23	1868	.....	13	1869	do

Chartered No. restored
to No. 9 in 1869.

G. W. Prescott.

Chas. W. Nash.

Charter revoked 1870.

APPENDIX F.—Continued.

LIST OF ☒ UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND ☐ OF MINNESOTA.

No.	NAME.	LOCATION.		DATE OF DISPENSATION.			DATE OF CHARTER.		REMARKS.	NAME OF GRAND MASTER.
		Town.	County.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Month.	Day.		
77	Tuscon	Waseca.	Waseca.	December	9	1868	January.	13		Chas. W. Nash.
78	Mystic Circle	Houston.	Houston.	October.	23	1868	.....	13		do
79	Raisine	Duluth.	St. Louis	January.	23	1869	.....	14		do
80	Henderson	Henderson.	Sibley	February	22	1869	.....	14		do
81	Constellation	Alexandria.	Douglas	February	25	1869	.....	14		do
82	Howard	Howard Lake.	Wright.	August	25	1869	.....	14		do
83	Orion	Kasson.	Dodge.	.....	.....	.....	.....	14		do
84	Orion	Money Creek.	Houston.	December	9	1869	.....	14		do
85	High Forest	High Forest.	Olmsted.	January.	14	1870	.....	12		do
86	Trium	Mazeppa.	Wabasha.	January.	15	1870	.....	12		do
87	Yellowstone	Wells.	Faribault.	May.	16	1870	.....	12		do
88	Golden Piece.	Fort Buford.	Dakota Territory.	January.	26	1871	.....	13		do
89	Golden Piece.	Litchfield.	Meeker.	January.	23	1871	.....	10		do
90	Good Faith	Jackson.	Jackson.	March.	24	1871	.....	10		do
91	Antiquity	Redwood Falls.	Redwood.	March.	24	1871	.....	10		do
92	Paternal	Princeton.	Millie Lac.	March.	25	1871	.....	10		do
93	Unity	Sauk Rapids.	Benton.	April.	3	1871	.....	10		do
94	Key Stone	Banner.	Brown.	July.	29	1871	.....	10		do
95	Sherburne	Elk River.	Sherburne.	December	12	1871	.....	10		do
96	St. James	St. James.	Watsonwan.	January.	17	1872	.....	15		do
97	Prudence	Windom.	Cottonwood.	March.	25	1872	.....	15		do
98	Charity	New Ulm.	Brown.	March.	26	1872	.....	15		G. B. Cooley.
99	Corner Stone.	Fergus Falls.	Otter Tail.	May.	8	1872	.....	15		do
100	Arcton.	Brainerd.	Crow Wing.	August.	9	1872	.....	15		do
101	Fraternity	Worthington.	Nobles.	September	19	1872	.....	15		do
102	Japan	Lanesboro.	Fillmore.	Nov.	20	1872	.....	15		do
103	Bethel	Lake Crystal.	Blue Earth.	Nov.	20	1872	.....	15		do
104	Sharon	Willmar.	Kandiyohi.	Nov.	25	1872	.....	15		do

*St. John's, Cataract and St. Paul Lodges formed the Grand Lodge in February, 1863. In January, 1866, St. Paul Lodge surrendered its charter, and a charter was granted to a new Lodge, giving it the same name and number.

APPENDIX H.

TABULAR STATEMENT

of the work of the several Subordinate ☐ under the jurisdiction of the M. W. Grand ☐ of Minnesota, for the year ending January 1st, 1873, A. L. 5873; showing also the entire membership in the Grand Jurisdiction.

No.	NAME.	Initiated.	Passed.	Raised.	Joined.	Dimitted.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Died.	Present Members.
1	St Johns	3	3	4	5	1			2	97
2	Cataract	7	6	5	3	5			3	184
3	St. Paul	10	8	5	7	5		1	4	174
4	Hennepin	12	11	11	14	14			1	241
5	Ancient Landmark	17	18	20	14	2			3	246
7	Dakota	1	1	1	1	1			1	75
8	Red Wing	5	4	3	5		1		2	121
9	Faribault	6	3	3		1				101
11	Mantorville	2	2	2		1			1	56
12	Mankato	4	1	1	3	3			1	121
14	Wapahosa	8	6	7	3	6				67
16	Monticello	2	2		1	4				50
17	Hokah	13	8	7	1	8				57
18	Winona	4	4	4	3	7	12		4	144
19	Minneapolis	17	15	14	12	2			1	155
20	Caledonia	2	2	2					1	41
21	Rochester	4	4	6	1	12	7		1	152
22	Pleasant Grove	4	4	4	6	6			1	54
23	North Star	3	1	1	1	5				88
24	Wilton	3	2	2	1	5				26
26	Western Star	4	5	10					1	51
27	Blue Earth Valley	4	4	5		2	8		2	48
28	Clearwater	1	1	1		3				45
29	Morning Star	5	5	5	1	1				37
30	Anoka	6	6	6	1	4				69
31	King Hiram	4	3	2	2					22
32	Sakatah	1	1	1	3				1	42
33	Star in the East	2	2	2		2				98
34	Oriental	6	5	5		3		7	1	30
35	Mt. Moriah	2	1							63
36	Preston	9	8	10		6			1	89
37	Mystic Tie									51*
38	Washington	5	5	7		3				36
39	Fidelity	7	10	10	5	9	8			70
40	Carnelian	7	6	6	4	3			2	72
41	Hermon	10	10	10	1	4				38
42	Hope	2	1	1						47*
43	Harmony	2	1	1	1	1			1	47
44	King Solomon	17	19	16	3					64
45	Union	8	8	9		1			2	52
46	Evergreen			1		4		2	1	30
47	Concord	1		2		2				32
48	Social				1					72
49	Rising Sun	4	2	5		5	6		1	81
50	Watertown	4	5	2		3			1	66
51	Acacia	3	2	2	1					89
52	Cannon River	1	7	5	2	3			1	54
54	Nicollet	2	2	1					1	61
55	Zion	2	2	7	3	2				27
56	Meridian	14	9	7	1	5				75
57	Blue Earth City	5	2	2	1	3				29
58	Spring Valley	6	3	4	3	3	1			47
59	Temple	1	2	3		3				32
60	Star in the West	18	4			3			1	41
61	Ashlar	2		4	1	1	4			35

APPENDIX H.—Continued.

No.	NAMES.	Initiated.	Passed.	Raised.	Joined.	Dimitted.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Died.	Present Members.
62	Star.....	6	6	6	0	1	..	..	..	44
63	Illustrious.....	6	6	5	3	2	..	..	..	63
64	Chain Lake.....	5	3	4	..	3	1	..	..	25
65	Golden Rule.....	5	4	3	..	..	1	..	1	23
66	Madelia.....	5	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	19
67	Corinthian.....	4	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	47
69	Mystic Star.....	7	6	4	1	2	1	..	..	28
70	Forest City.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28*
71	Paynesville.....	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	27
72	Lansing.....	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	25
73	Brownsville.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
74	Minneiska.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	19
75	Eureka.....	5	5	4	2	3	..	..	..	89
76	Joppa.....	4	4	4	..	8	..	..	..	88
77	Tuscan.....	2	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	28
78	Mystic Circle.....	1	2	2	1	1	..	1	..	17
79	Palestine.....	11	8	6	7	2	1	..	..	57
80	Henderson.....	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	25
81	Constellation.....	5	6	5	2	1	..	..	..	24
82	Howard.....	1	1	2	1	2	..	1	..	17
83	Hiram a Bi.....	4	3	3	1	2	..	..	1	42
84	Orient.....	5	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	29
85	High Forest.....	2	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	18
86	Tyrian.....	5	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	22
87	Doric.....	9	9	5	6	6	..	..	..	24
88	Yellow Stone.....	..	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	29
89	Golden Fleece.....	9	6	8	3	1	..	..	..	33
90	Good Faith.....	3	3	2	2	3	..	..	..	12
91	Antiquity.....	2	2	1	9	..	..	..	..	16
92	Fraternal.....	4	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	18
93	Unity.....	12	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	19
94	Keystone.....	7	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	16
95	Sherburne.....	7	4	4	7	..	..	..	..	23
	U. D., Libanus.....	3	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	15
	“ Aurora.....	6	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	†
	“ Prudence.....	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	†
	“ Charity.....	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	†
	“ Corner Stone.....	10	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	16
	“ Bethel.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†
Total.....		453	399	396	156	211	50	11	50	4945

*From Report of 1872.

†Not reported.

APPENDIX G.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS OF SUBORDINATE

No.	NAME.	LOCATION	WORSHIPFUL MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN.	JUNIOR WARDEN.	SECRETARY.	TIME OF MEETING.	No.
1	St. John's.....	Sillwater.....	E. A. Folsom.....	Hugh Hall.....	Thomas McCallan.....	Leonard Clark.....	1st & 3d Mondays	17
2	Catact.....	Minneapolis East.....	Frederick L. Smith.....	Thomas J. Tuttle.....	George A. Morse.....	Chas. F. Smith.....	1st Saturday	2
3	St. Paul.....	St. Paul.....	J. C. Munroe.....	Jas. C. Morrison.....	Alfred Moore, Jr.....	Herbert W. Topping.....	1st & 3d Fridays	3
4	Henepin.....	Minneapolis West.....	A. A. Ames.....	Sammuel B. Loye.....	Wm. A. Spaulding.....	Henry Tannatt.....	2d & 4th Wednesdays	4
5	Ancient Landmark.....	St. Paul.....	B. F. Wright.....	J. Ham Davidson.....	Harry Burningham.....	Fred. S. Swisher.....	2d & 4th Thursdays	5
6	Dakota.....	Hastings.....	C. O. Ball.....	Peter Scott.....	John G. Mertz.....	Edwin S. Fitch.....	2d & 4th Wednesdays	6
7	Red Wing.....	Faribault.....	L. R. Wellman.....	G. H. Hancock.....	F. B. Howe.....	A. Allen.....	1st Monday	7
8	Faribault.....	Faribault.....	O. F. Perkins.....	L. A. Davis.....	F. H. Denison.....	Chas. de Bruyn Kops.....	2d & 4th Mondays	8
9	Mankato.....	Mankato.....	William W. Ely.....	A. D. Seward.....	H. George.....	J. Grinnell.....	2d & 4th Tuesdays	9
10	Wapabasa.....	Wabasha.....	C. A. Chapman.....	William M. Greene.....	B. S. Cullen.....	Kinsey Maxfield.....	2d & 4th Saturdays	10
11	Mankato.....	Mankato.....	Almy Bradford.....	Henry W. Fuller.....	William Tubbs.....	Chas. J. Stanf.....	1st & 3d Mondays	11
12	Monticello.....	Monticello.....	Henry Kreis.....	A. J. Snare.....	Joseph Peck.....	Samuel E. Adams.....	1st & 3d Saturdays	12
13	Hokah.....	Hokah.....	L. T. Lyon.....	O. B. Gould.....	William Tubbs.....	David House.....	1st & 3d Tuesdays	13
14	Winona.....	Winona.....	Isaac B. Cummings.....	John Furness.....	H. Kruse.....	David House.....	1st & 3d Tuesdays	14
15	Winona.....	Winona.....	John H. Noble.....	O. B. Gould.....	Nelson F. Frary.....	Walter G. Dye.....	1st & 3d Tuesdays	15
16	Winona.....	Winona.....	W. H. Harties.....	John Furness.....	W. M. Brackett.....	E. W. Storer.....	1st & 3d Tuesdays	16
17	Winona.....	Winona.....	William Brown.....	Chas. Shandrew.....	George Spencer.....	J. J. Belden.....	1st & 3d Tuesdays	17
18	Winona.....	Winona.....	O. H. Page.....	Chas. Shandrew.....	George Spencer.....	J. J. Belden.....	1st & 3d Tuesdays	18
19	Winona.....	Winona.....	L. W. Collins.....	E. V. Campbell.....	T. P. Kellogg.....	Chas. Rust.....	1st & 3d Tuesdays	19
20	Winona.....	Winona.....	Geo. H. Woodbury.....	R. F. Stevens.....	Jacob Ginter.....	R. D. Hathaway.....	1st & 3d Tuesdays	20
21	Winona.....	Winona.....	F. B. Forbes.....	D. N. Gates.....	C. W. West.....	R. D. Hathaway.....	1st & 3d Tuesdays	21
22	Winona.....	Winona.....	F. L. Rice.....	B. Madison.....	Hugh Wilson.....	J. H. Denton.....	1st & 3d Tuesdays	22
23	Winona.....	Winona.....	C. H. Gibbs.....	Stanley Phillips.....	A. H. Mervin.....	William W. Webster.....	1st & 3d Tuesdays	23
24	Winona.....	Winona.....	N. D. Gurley.....	G. W. Boynton.....	Wm. R. Anderson.....	Albert Keith.....	1st & 3d Tuesdays	24
25	Winona.....	Winona.....	H. W. Sterling.....	O. L. Cutler.....	A. G. Morgan.....	L. G. Browning.....	1st & 3d Tuesdays	25
26	Winona.....	Winona.....	J. S. Pashley.....	George L. Deming.....	David Musser.....	Charles T. Metzner.....	1st & 3d Tuesdays	26
27	Winona.....	Winona.....	L. Z. Rogers.....	L. H. Bullis.....	John E. Tuttle.....	John Hankins.....	1st & 3d Tuesdays	27
28	Winona.....	Winona.....	J. W. Morford.....	J. D. Holden.....	John E. Tuttle.....	John Hankins.....	1st & 3d Tuesdays	28
29	Winona.....	Winona.....	C. Parks.....	Andrew McKenzie.....	F. B. Sager.....	M. L. Strong.....	1st & 3d Tuesdays	29
30	Winona.....	Winona.....	J. L. Powers.....	A. H. Truax.....	George Barbaras.....	E. L. Clark.....	1st & 3d Tuesdays	30
31	Winona.....	Winona.....				E. A. Gove.....	1st & 3d Tuesdays	31
32	Winona.....	Winona.....					1st & 3d Tuesdays	32
33	Winona.....	Winona.....					1st & 3d Tuesdays	33
34	Winona.....	Winona.....					1st & 3d Tuesdays	34
35	Winona.....	Winona.....					1st & 3d Tuesdays	35

APPENDIX G.—Continued.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS OF SUBORDINATE

No.	NAME.	LOCATION.	WORSHIPFUL MASTER.	SENIOR WARDEN.	JUNIOR WARDEN.	SECRETARY.	TIME OF MEETING.	No.
36	Preston.....	Preston.....	Henry R. Wells.....	Giles A. Baker.....	Nathan P. Colburn.....	Henry S. Bassett.....	9d & 10th Wednesdays	36
37	Mystic Tie.....	Pine Island.....	S. S. Worthing.....	M. A. Robinson.....	G. L. Marble.....	T. E. Cooper.....	2d & 4th Wednesdays	37
38	Washington.....	Washington.....	Owen W. Waldo.....	Oliver H. Phillips.....	Samuel S. Hitchcock.....	Isaac Eison.....	2d & 4th Saturdays	38
39	Fidelity.....	Austin.....	G. G. Clemmer.....	I. N. Hawkins.....	J. C. Smith.....	Prinzano Allen.....	1st & 3d Wednesdays	39
40	Carnelian.....	Lake City.....	W. W. Scott.....	M. L. Hulet.....	Samuel Dale.....	R. H. Dakes.....	2d & 4th Tuesdays	40
41	Harnon.....	Zumbrota.....	Thomas P. Kellett.....	Bradley P. Cheney.....	Ira D. Warren.....	William L. Barteau.....	Tues. on or bef. full moon & 2 weeks after	41
42	Hope.....	Glencoe.....	G. K. Gilbert.....	A. P. Fitch.....	W. C. Russell.....	M. Theeny.....	1st & 3d Mondays	42
43	Harmony.....	Lewiston.....	E. W. Rebstock.....	John Skilleto.....	James Mitchell.....	John W. Elliott.....	1st & 3d Mondays	43
44	King Solomon.....	Shakopee.....	Noah S. Pond.....	Charles Lord.....	George B. Gardner.....	Isaac Lincoln.....	2d & 4th Wednesdays	44
45	Union.....	Le Sueur.....	Robert Travis.....	Roswell Toussley.....	Frank Toussley.....	Isaac E. Riedorff.....	1st & 3d Saturdays	45
46	Evergreen.....	Troy.....	R. B. Kellan.....	S. L. Draper.....	William T. Crowl.....	L. G. Jakes.....	1st & 3d Saturdays	46
47	Concord.....	Cleveland.....	William H. Hall.....	Barth W. Wilson.....	Matthew McKenzie.....	J. W. Chambers.....	Sat. on or bef. f. m. n	47
48	Social.....	Northfield.....	F. A. Noble.....	J. W. Murphy.....	T. L. Smith.....	J. A. Hunt.....	1st & 3d Wednesdays	48
49	Rising Sun.....	St. Charles.....	Samuel Y. Hyde.....	Harlan H. Stone.....	H. W. Hinkel.....	John Pickett.....	1st & 3d Thursdays	49
50	Watertown.....	Watertown.....	Ernest Hainlin.....	Thomas Moore.....	Charles W. Haigren.....	Robt. V. McClelland.....	Sat. on or bef. f. m. n	50
51	Acacia.....	Cottage Grove.....	Jas. A. McCluskey.....	James A. McHattie.....	Charles Smith.....	Y. S. Norris.....	W. of w. f. m. n	51
52	Cannon River.....	Morristown.....	Isaac Pope.....	Charles Sweitzer.....	George J. Reed.....	C. Bloomer.....	Sat. on or aft. f. m. n	52
53	Nicollet.....	St. Peter.....	Thomas Downs.....	Gid. S. Ives.....	Edward J. Boys.....	Isaac A. Norwood.....	1st & 3d Tuesdays	53
54	Zion.....	Taylor's Falls.....	J. H. McCourt.....	J. B. Griswold.....	W. X. Olson.....	George W. Seymour.....	2d & 4th Saturdays	54
55	Meridian.....	Chaffield.....	John R. Jones.....	William L. Kelley.....	S. P. McKinney.....	John S. Gove.....	1st & 3d Wednesdays	55
56	Blue Earth City.....	Blue Earth City.....	And. E. Veon.....	R. B. Johnson.....	H. P. Young.....	John S. Gove.....	1st & 3d Saturdays	56
57	Spring Valley.....	Spring Valley.....	B. F. Farmer.....	R. L. Moore.....	J. L. Williams.....	H. B. Thayer.....	1st & 3d Tuesdays	57
58	Temple.....	Buchinson.....	W. W. Pendegast.....	John Fulton.....	Norman Campbell.....	E. E. Thayer.....	1st & 3d Tuesdays	58
59	Star in the West.....	Sank Centre.....	Kay J. McToney.....	Washington McNeice.....	Ira M. Carpenter.....	Erasmus P. Gallup.....	2d & 4th Mondays	59
60	Ashlar.....	Eyota.....	Jas. S. Niles.....	Walter Dixon.....	Edwin Dunn.....	A. B. Blair.....	1st & 3d Mondays	60
61	Star.....	Rockford.....	J. R. Ames.....	O. H. Bushnell.....	Nathan Warner.....	G. A. Ruckholdt.....	Sat. on or bef. full moon & 2 weeks after	61
62	Illustrations.....	Plainview.....	C. S. Case.....	James McElanach.....	David Hart.....	William Bowditch.....	1st & 3d Fridays	62
63	Chain Lake.....	Farmount.....	John P. Daniels.....	John A. Armstrong.....	Francis S. Livermore.....	E. M. Blaisdel.....	Sat. on or bef. f. m. n	63
64	Golden Rule.....	Lakeland.....	Jas. R. Dickson.....	Joseph Groll.....	Oliver Bailey.....	H. M. Blaisdel.....	2d & 4th Tuesdays	64
65	Madella.....	Madella.....	William R. Marvin.....	John A. Clark.....	Tomlinson G. Peart.....	Hiram A. Betcher.....	1st & 3d Wednesdays	65
66	Corinthian.....	Farmington.....	Edward L. Brackett.....	Levi P. Dodge.....	Henry B. Whitaker.....	Daniel P. Alken.....	1st & 3d Tuesdays	66
67	Mystic Star.....	Rushford.....	Charles W. Gore.....	A. H. Dauchey.....	R. A. Alkison.....	E. R. Parker.....	1st & 3d Thursdays	67

70	Forest City.....	A. C. Smith.....	S. B. Hutchins.....	J. B. Atkinson.....	T. C. Jewett.....	Sat. on or bef. d. m. n.
71	Paynesville.....	North Lathrop.....	Hugh Blakeley.....	A. L. Elliott.....	John W. Darby.....	Wed. on wk. of d. m. n.
72	Lansing.....	F. D. Vaughn.....	Lyman Hawley.....	B. P. McCall.....	A. B. Vaughan.....	2d & 4th Tuesdays
73	Brownsville.....	T. McMichael.....	C. Beck.....	J. P. Schalles.....	H. H. Selfidge.....	2d & 4th Mondays
74	Minneiska.....	H. J. O'Neil.....	J. J. Currier.....	J. D. Brooks.....	L. R. Brooks.....	1st & 3d Thursdays
75	Eureka.....	L. Ingmanson.....	C. A. Eby.....	J. D. Allen.....	Z. B. Daily.....	1st & 3d Saturdays
76	Joppa.....	James G. Thompson.....	M. M. Clark.....	N. S. Terry.....	Benjamin F. Webber.....	1st & 3d Thursdays
77	Tuscan.....	E. M. Broughton.....	D. S. Lewis.....	N. E. Strong.....	H. J. Wadsworth.....	2d & 4th Fridays
78	Mystic Circle.....	F. N. Goodrich.....	John Kingsland.....	L. D. Farmer.....	D. C. Dyer.....	1st & 3d Mondays
79	Palentine.....	Edward M. Bloomer.....	John H. Lavague.....	James A. Olds.....	John R. Carey.....	1st & 3d Saturdays
80	Henderson.....	J. Q. A. Grant.....	Chas. B. Thibault.....	James Richardson.....	Daniel Ricket.....	2d & 4th Wednesdays
81	Constellation.....	L. W. Kilbourn.....	Geo. A. Frandenreich.....	Charles Schultz.....	Jos. Gilpin.....	2d & 4th Saturdays
82	Howard Lake.....	N. C. Rickerson.....	Josephus Allen.....	George W. Thompson.....	James Dewees.....	1st & 3d Wednesdays
83	Kasson.....	A. L. Forster.....	Hiram Hatch.....	A. J. Richmond.....	Harry Busler.....	1st & 3d Wednesdays
84	Huram a Bi.....	Gilbert M. Corcy.....	Nathan Vance.....	Harrison Wood.....	George F. Goodwin.....	1st & 3d Saturdays
85	High Forest.....	L. B. Smith.....	K. D. Beck.....	G. A. Smith.....	D. S. Fairchild.....	1st & 3d Saturdays
86	Tyrian.....	James Oliver.....	W. W. Black.....	G. B. Franklin.....	E. Skillman.....	1st & 3d Saturdays
87	Dorlot.....	D. L. Clements.....	W. W. Thompson.....	S. C. Leland.....	Daniel Straw.....	1st & 3d Thursdays
88	Yellowstone.....	A. P. Blunt.....	Richard Conella.....	Charles C. Bawn.....	R. C. Selp.....	2d & 4th Fridays
89	Golden Fleece.....	Jas. C. Braden.....	John A. Conella.....	John M. Waldron.....	J. Q. A. Braden.....	1st & 3d Wednesdays
90	Good Faith.....	Alex. Fiddis.....	J. W. Cowing.....	William S. Kimball.....	Moses A. Strong.....	1st & 3d Wednesdays
91	Antiquity.....	John Parker.....	W. E. Powell.....	W. F. Dickinson.....	Robert Watson.....	2d & 4th Saturdays
92	Fraternal.....	James McMillan.....	S. L. Staples.....	Alexander Young.....	D. H. Murray.....	2d Wednesdays
93	Unity.....	William H. Fletcher.....	Gideon S. Reeder.....	John Newman.....	Leonard Robinson.....	1st & 3d Saturdays
94	Key Stone.....	John Moore.....	William M. Cleland.....	Samuel P. Carpenter.....	And. E. Somerville.....	1st & 3d Tuesdays
95	Sherburne.....	Luther E. Preston.....	Edwin Converse.....	John W. Wilson.....	G. H. Herrick.....	1st & 3d Saturdays
96	Libanus.....	Leo Housley.....	E. L. Hubbs.....	John W. Dwyer.....	G. H. Herrick.....	2d & 4th "
97	Windom.....	C. C. Purdy.....	H. A. Subbia.....	W. H. Wilson.....	G. H. Walsh.....	1st & 3d Saturdays
98	Charity.....	Albert Marden.....	Charles W. Smith.....	Frank Shawbut.....	D. Bell.....	Not reported
99	Corner Stone.....	S. A. Terwilliger.....	C. D. Wiley.....	George L. Cowing.....	F. H. Harvey.....	1st & 3d Wednesdays
100	Aurora.....	Chas. P. Thayer.....	Martin B. Soule.....	B. L. Perry.....	"	"
101	Fraternity.....	Moses B. Odell.....	George W. Douglass.....	F. McLaurine.....	"	"
102	Lebanon.....	B. A. Maun.....	E. Pranchon.....	Frank Trumire.....	T. J. Perry.....	1st & 3d Wednesdays
103	Bethel.....	J. Birge.....	"	H. C. Bartlett.....	"	"
104	Willmar.....	John H. Brown.....	"	J. M. Spicer.....	"	"

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